New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT BOSTON

CROWDS OF VISITORS.

Eighty Thousand Persons on the Grounds.

TEN THOUSAND UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

Display of Working Oxen and Cart-Horses.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF STOCK HORSES.

INTERESTING AND EXCITING RACE.

GENESEE THE WINNER IN 2:35 1-2.

An Accident, but no One Killed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

My friend, the relative of your own MERRIAM, was [illegible] mistaken about the weather. This morning broke clear and cold, and soon put the Exhibition grounds in fine order.

At 11 o'clock sixty thousand persons had [illegible] the Fair, and at 2 o'clock over eighty thousand had been admitted. Such an Exhibition and such attendance have never been known before in this country.

Owing to the storm yesterday, which disarranged the programme, the order to-day was changed with a view to closing the Exhibition this week, if there should be no further interruption from the weather.

The Exhibition was opened by a display of working oxen. The display was very fine, but the previous day's rain had so softened the ground that the trial of strength did not show so largely as it would had the ground been more favorable. Seven tons was the heaviest load drawn.

This display was followed by a grand cavalcade of cart horses—the finest ever seen. There were five hundred and seventeen horses in the line, and many of them the finest in the country.

The next was a display of stallions of four years old and upwards, in the ring—the most notable feature of which, aside from the fine appearance of the animals, was the horse Columbus, twenty-four years old. He went his mile in 2:46, beating the Stockbridge Chief. The Morrill horse trotted with one of his colts and was beaten, the colt winning in 2:46.

The American Eagle trotted with the American Star, and beat him easy, in 2:57.

Wild Star went with Tiger and was beaten—Tiger winning in 2:56.

Flying Morgan went with Morgan Rattler, and won in 2:50.

Boston Boy went with Anglo Saxon, and won in 3:13.

Lone Star went in three minutes, and distanced Henry Clay.

This closed the display of stallions, much to the enjoyment of the spectators.

Next followed the grand race of the day, and decidedly the most interesting that has taken place for many years. It commenced at 3 o'clock, and was open to all horses that had never trotted for money, and free to all drivers.

The following entries were made:

Genesee Star, entered by Mr. CURTIS.
Kate Miller, entered by Mr. MACE.
Eastern Colt, entered by Mr. HAYNE.
Big Jim, of Bangor, entered by Mr. GEO. WOOD.
Ned, entered by Mr. STANTON.
Genesee, entered by Mr. NORTON.
Young America, of Providence, entered by Mr. LIVINGSTON.
Young Sherman, entered by Mr. SHERMAN.

The race was most exciting from beginning to end. The first heat was won by Genesee in 2:38. He was followed by Kate Miller, and Kate was followed by Ned and Young America. The others were far behind, and two of them were distanced.

Genesee won the next heat in 2:35½.

The third heat was won by Kate, by half a head, in 2:37.

The next was won by Genesee in 2:40½, which made him the winner of the race and a prize of $200.

Kate won the second prize easily.

The following is the order in which the horses came to the stand:

Genesee	1	1	2	1	Ned	3	3	5 dis.
Kate Miller	2	2	1	2	Young America	4	3	dis.

The time at the close of each heat was announced from the Judges' stand and received with tremendous applause by the assembled tens of thousands.

At the close of the third heat an unfortunate accident occurred, but fortunately no person was seriously injured.

BILL WOODRUFF drove Young America, and just as he had passed the Judges' stand his left rein broke, and his horse crowded upon the people, who had crept from their proper position to get a view of the horses. The right wheel hub struck a man and knocked him down. Immediately afterwards some eight or ten who were advancing upon the track were run down, and the wagon was smashed into pieces.

Mr. WOODRUFF was thrown out with great violence but soon arose, having sustained only a slight injury in his right leg. The others limped off, declaring they were unhurt.

The horse continued on and ran into the others, damaging all the wagons on the track, but doing no other injury. He was stopped when near the distance pole, and as soon as a new wagon could be procured, the race was concluded, and the day's performance closed.

At 4 o'clock there were ten thousand persons outside the gates unable to gain admission.

Boston rejoiceth, and the heart of MARSHALL P. WILDER is glad. MOMOTOMBO.

FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The National Agricultural Exhibition to-day was successful beyond all expectation, the number present being estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000 persons. The receipts were over $20,000. A great many could not get in on account of the inability of the ticket takers to collect their tickets. The Show commenced with a grand cavalcade of truckmen, between six and seven hundred, making a magnificent appearance.

Then came an exhibition of the various classes of horses—among them, the blood horses Logan, Fashion, and Matchless—and also an exhibition of splendid blood stock. In the afternoon there was a trot, in which eight horses took part, for purses of $200 and $100. Genesee, a New-York horse, won the first prize, and Kate Miller the second. Genesee won the first two and fourth heats. Time 2:36, 2:35½, and 2:40½. When the last heat came off, WILLIAM WOODRUFF, of New-York, driver of Young America, broke his rein, and the horse dashed against the rail and into the crowd, throwing his driver and smashing the gig, but he was finally captured without serious harm to any one. The attendance to-morrow promises to be very large.

A STORMY DAY.

PROSPECT OF AN EXTENSION.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

BOSTON, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 25, 1855.

It is not in man to know what will be on the morrow. Yesterday was as fine a day as ever the sun did shine upon, and to-day is as unpleasant as the most fastidious young duck could wish. Soon after I closed my letter of this morning the weather changed. A clear blue sky was hidden by unwelcome clouds, and rain began to fall as if it intended to atone for the sins of the longest drouth that has occurred since the days of Moses. But we have had no drouth of late, and at present we are, in Boston, not at all thankful for this prodigious rain. It injures the business of the National Agricultural Society, and whatever injures us in a national point of view, is dangerous to the safety of the Union, and inimical to the well-being of our glorious institutions. Therefore, we have neither occasion nor inclination to appoint a day of Thanksgiving for this very stormy day.

The grounds of the National Exhibition are deserted. To examine stock in such a rain is out of the question; and no respectable horse would consent to make good time over a half-mile course on such a day. Consequently, we are dull. And what is worse, we are likely to continue so, for a gentleman almost as nearly related to the weather as your own MERRIAM, informs me that last evening, when the sun set, there were several strips of cloud near the Western horizon, and that as soon as the sun had gone down they gathered together—fused, in fact, for the most disagreeable purpose. He thinks—he knows—it will rain for three days. If it does we must either prolong our Exhibition, or make the Boston merchants pay that twenty thousand dollars they promised in case of a failure in the anticipated receipts of the Society. This, I have no doubt, they would do without a murmur, were it necessary, for I must say, that—so far as I have observed, the people of Boston have shown an interest in this National Exhibition, and a liberality in preparing for it, that exceed anything I have before known for a like purpose. If the weather should continue unfavorable, the Exhibition will doubtless be prolonged. There are now some three or four hundred cattle, and more than as many horses, on exhibition; and the requirements of the farmers of the country; and, in fact, the interest which the entire people have in such exhibitions, forbid a termination of the Exhibition until the various breeds, and the peculiar [illegible] of each, have been examined and noted by all the producers of such animals as desire to see them.

The further exhibition of horses has been deferred until the first fair day. In this department, preparations have been made for the finest display of draft horses ever made in this country. There are more than five hundred entries, and among them are some of the best specimens of the best breeds ever before shown. This Exhibition cannot fail in affording important information to all who are interested in this class of horses, and in rendering beneficial results to the country.

The number of cattle of various breeds is now very large; Devons, Ayrshires, Herefords, Jerseys, Durhams, natives and grades are well represented; the peculiarities and excellences of each, that I have not already spoken of, I will endeavor to give, when a fair opportunity of judging of the merits of these on exhibition occurs.

Besides the National Exhibition, we have in Boston an Industrial Fair, which from a moment's glance I think worthy of a more extended notice than I can now give.

We have also a few Political Conventions which are of interest. Last evening there was a meeting at Roxbury, of the Liberal Party. The object of course was to increase the chances for the election of Mr. BEACH, the candidate of the Party for Governor. There was a very fair attendance. The attendance from Boston and Charlestown was very large, and the speeches were generally received with favor. Col. WRIGHT, G. W. JACKSON, of the Fourteenth Ward, New-York, and several others, addressed the meeting, and were often enthusiastically applauded. The people of Roxbury had made ample preparation for those from other sections who attended the meeting. Several extensive collations were served, which though of a private character stayed the stomachs of several hundred guests. The most prominent among those who attended to the wants of strangers were Mr. DUNBAR and Mr. WM. THOMPSON. The several parties broke up about 12 o'clock.

To-night, there is to be a grand meeting of the Democracy, at Faneuil Hall.

RACHEL is doing tolerably well here. She is at the Boston Theatre, which is generally about one-half filled.

Mlle. PARODI is doing well here at Music Hall; Miss S. LOGAN is drawing good houses at the Museum, and BARNEY WILLIAMS and wife are doing well at the Howard Athenaeum. MOMOTOMBO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BARK AMELIA.

The Three Million Mexican Indemnity.

IRELAND TO BE SAVED FROM THE IRISH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The seizure of the bark Amelia, by the American Commercial Agent at Port-au-Prince, was made because she sailed under false papers, and not because she was a fillibuster, although known by the authorities here to have belonged to the late Quitman Cuban Expedition.

Mr. HARGOUS had an interview with Secretary MARCY, to-day, relative to the Mexican indemnity. JOHN VAN BUREN, of counsel for claimants, is also here, at GUY's National Hotel, but does not register his name. The speculators fight desperately.

J. ADDISON THOMAS, the new Assistant Secretary of State, arrived at the Department to-day.

The British representative here has discovered a secret circular of the Irish Emigrant Aid Association, whose object is to aid Ireland to free herself from England's rule, now while the latter is engaged in the Eastern War. Britain is seriously alarmed, and beseeches the President to take instant measures to save Ireland from the Irish. S.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD—CAPT. HARTSTEIN ORDERED TO WASHINGTON—SENATOR TOUCEY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The members of the Lutheran Synod, in session in this city, yesterday visited the President, and various complimentary speeches were exchanged.

Captain HARTSTEIN, of the Arctic Expedition, has been ordered to Washington.

Senator TOUCEY, of Connecticut, is here as the guest of the President.

Secretary DOBBIN's health has much improved of late.

Government Survey of the Atrato Canal Route.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

Mr. F. M. KELLEY, who has been for some time in this city, bringing to the attention of the Government the feasibility of a route for a Ship Canal across the Isthmus, has left for New-York.

I understand that the Cabinet have given to the maps of the Survey, made by Mr. KELLEY, more attention than they usually bestow upon such projects, and that the practicability of the measure is deemed to be clearly demonstrated.

It was proposed, I think, that the Government should send a corps of Engineers over the route indicated, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the surveys made by the Engineers in the employ of Mr. KELLEY; and that a Government vessel should be employed for that purpose, as was done some two years since, when Lieut. STRAIN made a partial examination of the Darien Route, indicated by GISBORNE and CULLEN.

To this proposition the Government has so far acceded, as to authorize Mr. KELLEY to select one Officer of the Navy and two Engineers from the Army, to whom the Navy and War Departments will give such facilities as may be within their power. The Officers will have leave of absence with pay until their return.

The hope of identifying their names with a project of such magnitude, and of such world-wide importance, will doubtless impel many of our young officers to tender their services for this expedition.

Violation of the American Flag by Mexican Authorities at Campeachy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The brig J. S. Bethings from New-Orleans, was quarantined for seven days on her arrival at Campeachy, under the pretence that cholera prevailed here. On the night of the 3d inst., during the existence of the quarantine, Colonel ZELINA, a passenger on board the brig, was removed by force of arms from the vessel by the orders of General ULLOA during the absence of the Captain, conveyed on board the Mexican war steamer Oajaca and taken to Sisal. Thence he made his way to Merida, where he was received with great joy by the populace. This extraordinary conduct of the Mexicans demands an explanation.

Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 25.

WILLIAM BENNETT, convicted yesterday of a violation of the liquor law, appeared in Court to-day and gave bail until the motion for a new trial is decided. The Court stated that all cases under the law will be strictly enforced without regard to persons.

In the case of JAMES SHANNON the Jury to-day rendered a verdict of guilty.

THE AFRICA AT BOSTON.

FURTHER DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIMPSON.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Cunard steamship Africa, Capt. HARRISON, arrived here about 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be dispatched in the early train to-morrow, due in New-York at 5 P. M.

The following is the latest news:

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIMPSON.

The London Daily News says:

"We believe there is no doubt that Gen. SIMPSON has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended Gen. EYRE as his successor. The Government, however, has decided to accept Gen. SIMPSON's resignation."

PARIS, Friday evening.—The Duke and Duchess of BRABANT arrived here at 4 o'clock, and were received with great ceremony.

Friday's Constitutionnel, speaking probably on good authority, says, that according to a letter from Kamiesch, dated, Sept. 6, it was expected that in two days time the floating batteries, each carrying 36 guns, would open a fire against the north side of the harbor.

The Bank of England.

The Daily News, in its city article, says:

"The most serious change exhibited in the Bank of England returns is the decrease of no less than £659,647 in the Coin and Bullion, and of £778,517 in the reserve."

The News further says:

"The advance of the Allies on Perekop caused a further rise of ¼ per cent. in Consols, making the total advance of the day no less than ¾ per cent. compared with prices quoted on Thursday, prior to the decision of the Bank Board being made known. The latest quotation of this (Friday) afternoon shows a rise of 1¼ per cent. A favorable feature, upon which stress is laid, is the apparent cessation of the drain of gold."

Diminished anxiety was also expressed as regards the results to be exhibited in this evening's Bank return,—at the same time it would appear that real relief would be best derived from immediate supplies from Australia. Such arrivals would be peculiarly opportune at the present moment, as an excellent test would be afforded for ascertaining if the Bullion drain had really subsided. The Discount market shows no change of importance. Money continues in good demand, and the supply is fair. In the Stock Exchange Money commanded 4 to 4½ per cent. in Stock and Exchequer Bills."

The Bank of England returns, Oct. 6, state the amount of notes in circulation at £20,202,555, being an increase of £180,679; and the Stock of Bullion in both departments £12,390,391, showing a decrease of £449,647 when compared with the previous return.

There is no later news from Odessa than that embraced in the Halifax dispatch.

The steamship Arago arrived at Havre on the 6th, and the Ariel on the 7th inst.

The Indian Troubles on the Western Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

We have received dates from Fort Laramie to the 19th ult.

Capt. A. P. HOWE, of the Fourth Artillery, was on trial by Court-Martial for disobedience of orders at the battle of Blue Water. Col. HOFFMAN presided over the Court.

Gen. HARNEY arrived at Fort Laramie on the 17th of September. The Sioux Indians continued their warlike proceedings, and had attacked several parties, run off with Government and other herds, and committed depredations of all kinds. Large numbers of Indians were congregated at White Earth River, and had sent messages to Gen. HARNEY to come on, as they were ready and wanted horses. Capt. CADY accompanied Gen. HARNEY, in command of a battalion of the Sixth Regiment, Col. HOFFMAN being unwell. The health of the officers generally was good.

Ex-Governor REEDER left Kansas City yesterday for Virginia.

The Indian Troubles in Texas.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The New-Orleans mails of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of last week, came to hand this morning.

The papers contain full details of the recent fight between Texan Rangers and Lipan Indians. The battle occurred on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and lasted three hours. Although beaten, the Indians were not dispersed, and maintained a threatening attitude. Capt. CALLAHAN was encamped with his Rangers at Eagle Pass.

The United States Agricultural Exhibition.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The storm ceased last night, and there is a bright sky overhead this morning. The day will be observed as a general holiday, in order to give all our citizens an opportunity to attend the National Exhibition. The offices of the Banks and Insurance Companies will be closed, both in the city and adjoining towns, the schools adjourned, and business generally suspended. The city is overflowing with strangers, and the National Exhibition and the Industrial Exhibition are crowded with visitors.

The Anti-Maine Law Men and the Coming Election—The Liquor-Dealers' Ticket Repudiated.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The State Central Committee of the opponents of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, appointed by the State Convention of the 19th of June, have issued an address calling upon all their friends and the Liquor-dealers' Association throughout the State to vote for the whole Democratic Soft-Shell ticket. They review the course of all the Conventions, and pronounce this the only practicable alternative. They say the Liquor Convention at Syracuse, under Mr. FRENCH, has failed to be responded to and repudiate it. The address is signed by John Taylor, of Albany; Matthew Vassar, Jr., of Rochester; Robert A. Forsyth, of Newburg; James McIver, of Utica; John W. Culbert, of New-York; Thomas G. Jerrold, of Kings; Solomon Scheu, of Buffalo, and seven others.

Loss of the Lake Propeller Illinois.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The propeller Illinois, from Buffalo, for ports on Lake Michigan, with 600 tons of merchandise, sunk last night in 18 feet of water, near the mouth of the Detroit River.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Messrs. T. S. GOODMAN & Co., who suspended during the financial crash of last Winter, resumed payment to-day.

Trotting and Pacing on the Centreville Course.

Two most exciting contests came off yesterday afternoon. The first was a pacing match between Hero and Hudson Colt. The same day a trotting match between Frank Forrester and Lady Franklin. The following is a summary of the pacing and trotting:

Thursday, Oct. 25. Pacing match, $1,000. Mile heats, best three in five. Hero to wagon; Hudson Colt in harness.

Geo. SPICER names g. g. Hero	1	1
W. PEABODY names ch. g. Hudson Colt	2	dist.

Time, 2:29—2:26.

Same day, trotting match, $1,000. Two mile heats, in harness.

Geo. SPICER names b. g. Frank Forrester	1	1
H. WOODRUFF names r. m. Lady Franklin	2	2

Time, 5:16—5:16.

Later from Honduras—Severe Earthquake Shock.

From the N. O. Picayune.

By the arrival of the British brig Creole, Capt. ROBINSON, from Belize, Honduras, via Ruatan, we are in possession of later intelligence from Spanish Honduras.

The only item of interest to our readers is the announcement that an earthquake was experienced on the 24th ult., at Truxillo. It was a severe shock, throwing down several houses, and damaging a number of others, the public buildings sustaining their share of injury.

The inhabitants were, of course, much alarmed, and rushed into the open country. Fortunately no lives, as far as is yet known, were lost on the occasion. For full particulars we shall have to await a later and more direct arrival.

Of the state of affairs between the Government forces and the insurgents, and of political matters generally, we have nothing later by the Creole than what has already been received.

THE SOFTS.

Ratification Meeting at Tammany.

A REGULAR TAMMANY ROW.

HARRY HOWARD'S FRIEND TRIUMPHANT.

A bonfire, which produced more smoke than flame, was kindled last night in the front of Tammany Hall, and kept the neighborhood in a smother for two or three hours. The usual amount of cannonading took place in the Park, to the perfect satisfaction of a large congregation of boys and children. There was a great crowd about the doors of Tammany, and the large room up stairs was nearly filled. It was a meeting of the Softs of the Democratic Party, to ratify their City and County nominations. A huge transparency, displaying the entire ticket, was exhibited on the front of the building, and will form a conspicuous, but not precisely an ornamental addition, to the features of that building until after the election.

At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by DANIEL E. DELAVAN, and the band in the balcony having ceased playing, CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE was nominated as Chairman, by acclamation. The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read, and the ordinary initiatory observances of a political meeting in Tammany complied with—including plenty of uproar.

Mr. COCHRANE then read the resolutions of the evening—which were six in number and somewhat lengthy—and the list of candidates nominated on the regular ticket of the party. We append a synopsis of the resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

The first consisted of a declaration that the language of the Nebraska Bill, which declares that "the people shall be left perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," is the honest language of the whole Northern Democracy, who view with equal abhorrence every attempted invasion of this, their right, upon whatever pretence it may be grounded, or from whatever quarter it may be directed; confident of the capacity of each member of the Union for self government, and trusting to the healthful influence of an American civilization eventually to dispose, most satisfactorily to every party, and most safely to the whole of the Union, of the question of domestic servitude, and are therefore opposed to the repeal of the Nebraska Bill, by which this question is virtually settled; and are equally opposed to all attempts to restore the Missouri Compromise, as unwise, impolitic and useless.

The second congratulates the Democracy upon the brilliant victories it has won over that atrocious league—Know-Nothingism. Other political bodies beat offer it, or sought its dangerous friendship. Tammany Hall opposed it, as she opposes every invasion of the people's rights.

The third resolves, that the "Act entitled an Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," is a fitting monument to the memory of one of one of the most corrupt legislative bodies of a corrupt and desperate party. The Maine Law strikes at the fundamental principles of all law—endangers the Constitution and subverts all justice, &c.

The fourth declares that the National Administration has faithfully, impartially and energetically carried out the principles of Democracy, under circumstances of peculiar distraction and difficulty.

The fifth, that the people, in spite of the envy, clamor and detraction which have assailed FRANKLIN PIERCE, are convinced that the Democracy never mistake their man, nor elevate to the highest office in the Republic one unentitled to their confidence or unworthy of their admiration.

The sixth and last indorses the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 29th of August.

When the reading of the Tickets commenced, the turbulent inclinations of a portion of the audience began to show itself. In front of the speaker's stand a number of the dirtiest rowdies to be found in the City had congregated. When the name of SAMUEL ALLEN, as Street Commissioner, was announced, considerable applause followed from the respectable ranks, which was immediately drowned in vociferous cheers for HENRY HOWARD by the crowd of rowdies aforesaid. A fight then commenced, blows were given, bruises were inflicted. For a long time all was confusion and row. The Chairman vainly strove to put the question for the adoption of the resolutions. A fireman in a red shirt was very conspicuous as a "contumacious" and insubordinate individual. The hall rang with frantic cries for "HOWARD." His friends danced and yelled. Tammany was in her greatest glory. At length the Chairman put the resolutions, which were carried. The Yeas were overwhelming, and the Nays comparatively feeble.

Some little order having been restored, the first speaker of the evening was announced,

MARTIN GROVER, Esq., of Albany, who said that he had come there to give some account of the—[interruptions and shouts of "Oh, we don't want to hear you."] He resided three hundred miles away. [Shouts, groans, yells, "Go back there—three cheers for HOWARD."] He admired the spirit he saw them evince, for it showed there was no apathy among them, and that they were determined to elect their candidates and succeed. [Shouts for HOWARD, and some private pummeling.] He had nothing to do with their private quarrels, and only came to call their attention to the great questions presented to them in a national point of view. He came to Tammany Hall with the same devotion that the Mussulman made his pilgrimage to Mecca. Tammany was established fifty years ago, in opposition to the Federalists, who had since assumed different names and amalgamated with new parties. The proof that Tammany Hall was sound,—[three cheers for Tammany, and cries of "Leave off the air"]—is, that it is the same now that it was fifty years ago—showed the same landmarks now as then. [No, Sir; it nominated CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER last Fall;" yells, groans, and cheers for HOWARD.] It must not be expected that for fifty years there would not be some bad men among them. [Shouts of "Come to the point." Here a nomination placard was held up by the HOWARD party amidst loud cheers, yelling, fighting and confusion.] The speaker said he knew that HOWARD had many friends. [Cries of nominate him now; cheers, yells, interruptions and confusion for some minutes.] Many a good man, continued the speaker, has been ruined by the indiscretion of his friends. He knew nothing of their local politics and had come to address Democrats. [A Voice—Give us your name, and shouts of go home.] The Speaker taking advantage of a lull, said that men who came there to disturb their meeting were a disgrace to the Democracy. [Cheers and yells.] He came from a distance to address them on subjects of National interest with which he had a community of feeling with themselves. [Several Voices—You are in bad company, and shouts for HOWARD.] The speaker then traced Know-Nothingism back to GEORGE the Third, who was opposed to emigration to America, and was the first Know-Nothing. [A Voice—He is dead; cheers and laughter.] The speaker, amidst interruptions and cheers for HOWARD, described the origin, course and progress of the Hindoos, who burned houses and shot down with their rifles those escaping from the flames. The speaker was here interrupted by one of the unwashed, who said that Tammany Hall nominated CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER last Fall. The speaker protested that he was not here last Fall, and knew nothing about it. [Well, then, cried one of the Howardites, it was your corpse was here.] The Whig party and Negro Slavery were next discussed amid interruptions and cheers for HOWARD, running commentaries, free fights and general rowdyism. He concluded by assuring them of victory at the election, to which conclusion he was led by the pluck and spirit displayed by the meeting.

Hon. JOHN KELLY spoke next and vindicated the action of Tammany, which, if not in accordance with the views of the people was sure to be put down. The nominations being now made it was their duty to support them. He would ask them if any of the candidates belonged to the Know-Nothing Party. [Cries of no, no—and ALLEN.] He had conversed with Mr. ALLEN and he (Mr. ALLEN) declared that the accusation was false and that he never belonged to the Native Americans. They were bound to defeat the Know-Nothings in New-York where the movement arose, and bury them in a grave so deep that they would never emerge again. [Cheers.] He pitched into the Hindoos and traced their deeds from Massachusetts to Kentucky. [One of the crowd cried out, "Chain shots and bombshells, hooray, hooray!"] The Whigs and the "Black Republicans" were next disposed of. He then referred to a Know-Nothing pamphlet which he had received describing their proscriptive doctrines, particularly against Roman Catholics who arrived here, became citizens, and swore eternal hostility to the crown of Great Britain. [Cheers.] The speaker vindicated the character of the true and enlightened Americans who were not opposed to those who came to the United States and assisted in building up the liberty and prosperity of the country. He condemned the Hard Shells for meeting at Syracuse and denouncing the President and holding him up to ridicule, not only at home, but also in leading the people of Europe to understand that he had not the confidence of the citizens of the United States. FRANKLIN PIERCE was one of the best Presidents that ever sat in the Presidential chair. [Cheers for PIERCE, KELLY and HARRY HOWARD.] The fight of Shells should be put down, and they should unite to elect a Democratic President in 1856. The speaker alluded to the quarrel between the friends of ALLEN and HOWARD. HOWARD did not belong to the Tammany Hall organization, and, therefore, his friends had no right to ask them to accept him, more especially when he had already received the nomination of another party. If they wanted to elect him, that was not the place to do it—let them go to the polls for him on the 6th of November. [A man in the body of the Hall said—"I was offered $20 to vote for ALLEN, and I would not take it." Cheers for HOWARD, and cries of we'll elect him.] Mr. KELLY having again laid heavy hands on the Hindoos, and elicited loud cheers, concluded by telling them what he would do when he took his seat in Congress, and recommending them to support the Tammany ticket.

At the conclusion of Mr. KELLY's speech a noisy scene again ensued. Loud calls were made for RYNDERS and others, but none of them responded, and great confusion prevailed. A motion to adjourn was made, and the Chairman strove to put it, but his voice was completely drowned by the terrific yells and cheers for, "HOWARD," "Let's nominate him," "he's our man," &c. In the meantime a running and seemingly indiscriminate fight was going on in the hall. Any one caring to look anything but HOWARD was immediately set upon and beaten.

Capt. RYNDERS was, as usual, conspicuous on the floor, resorting to every means but his stick and first to keep order. At one moment he might be seen with his arms wound affectionately but tightly around a thick-set fellow with a bullet head and red shirt, who could be made to understand nothing but HARRY HOWARD, and the next standing over and screening some unfortunate who had not cheered loud enough for "gallant Harry."

The confusion was at length lulled for a moment, when a tall man with a black moustache and Byronic collar, who seemed to be the leader of the noisy gang, and who stood in front of the stage, shouted out—

"Gentlemen, I nominate HARRY HOWARD—those in favor will say aye"—

And a terrific and unanimous Aye was the response. No one had the temerity to say no.

The crowd seemed satisfied, and became comparatively quiet, whereupon the Chairman put the motion to adjourn, and it was declared carried.

Just at this moment a rush was made for the platform, and a young man named MCKAY, a resident of the First Ward, who stood near it, was set upon by the ruffians, who had created all the disturbance. He fled to the stage for safety, but was quickly dragged from it and severely beaten.

A number of the dissatisfied then mounted the platform and wound up the proceedings by loud and long-continued cheers for HARRY HOWARD, "The bloody Sixth Ward," &c.; &c.

Several policemen were in and around the hall during the evening, but no arrests were made, because, no doubt it would be dangerous to attempt doing so.

After the adjournment, the throng separated and filled both bar-rooms, (there are two such "institutions" in Tammany,) but no further fighting took place.

We heard one gentleman present (evidently from some rural district) observe to a bystander—"Isn't this shameful?" He was answered with a look of contempt, and the remark—"Why, no; this is Tammany Hall!"

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fair of the American Institute—Address by Luther R. Marsh, Esq.

Last evening having been appointed by the Institute for the delivery of the Annual Address, the Crystal Palace was filled with company. The cars of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads were crowded beyond convenience in transporting the public to and fro. The arrangements made by the Committee of the Institute were very creditable, and every effort appeared to have been bestowed to render the proceedings of the evening agreeably interesting. Music by the band served to enliven the scene, and all were on the qui vive for the delivery of the Annual Address. At the hour first mentioned, the Vice President, Dr. REESE, in company with several distinguished members of the Institute, ascended the forum, when the Doctor, having made a few introductory remarks, introduced the orator of the evening.

Mr. L. R. MARSH, from whose address we abstract the following: Having adverted to the beautiful harvest of the past year in an eloquent manner, and reviewed the necessity which exists for the promotion of Agriculture, he held that, to be successful, something more than the mere application of sinews were needed. Intellectual must be blended with physical toil; we must study the nature of soils, the best mode of enriching them, the proper alternation of crops, the adaptation of ground to wheat or corn, oats or hemp, and the proper breeding and fattening of cattle. He dwelt upon the reasons why the science of Agriculture had not been brought to the highest perfection in America, and asserted that "to help to bend public attention to the importance and love of Agriculture is a duty of patriotism," and it was to be regretted that in this State there had not yet been established an Agricultural College.

He glanced at the field of invention, the favorite (he observed) of American genius, and concluded.

Mr. MARSH's address was a very brilliant one—as his always are. Nothing but a perfect report of it could do it justice—and that, of course, we should not be justified in giving in such newsy days as these.

The nine fire engines on exhibition at the Fair will be worked in the building on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock. They will play upon the Hydeville Marble Observatory. To-day, Engine Company No. 4, of New-Haven, and Hose Company No. 1, of Brooklyn, will visit the building, with their bands, and the children from Randall's Island will attend and drill.

Those Thirty Acres in the Seventeenth Ward.

Many Seventeenth Warders are nervous as touching that queer claim which is lately put in—under the shadow of Messrs. SIMEON DRAPER and JAMES B. TAYLOR's names—for thirty acres of land in their quarter of the City. The plaintiffs' Attorney sends us a history of the claim, which, for the information and harrassment of the nervous, we digest as follows:

The "venerated ancestor" spoken of was doubtless the late JACOB J. ARDEN, of this City, who died in 1801. By his will, after giving a life estate to his widow, he devised all his estate, real and personal, to his son and only child, JACOB S. ARDEN, "and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever." By a subsequent clause in the will he qualified the primary devise to his son by devising the fee over to a nephew, (JOHN SOMMERS,) in case JACOB S. ARDEN had "no heirs of his body born or to be born at his death." This devise over to take effect on the happening of a contingency at a particular time changed the estate given to JACOB S. ARDEN by the primary devise from a fee simple absolute to a determinable fee.

JACOB S. ARDEN died in 1804, without ever having had heirs of his body, and Mrs. ARDEN, the widow of the testator, died in 1825. On the death of J. S. A. the devise over to SOMMERS took effect, and the fee simple passed to him, subject to the outstanding life estate of Mrs. ARDEN. In 1805 JOHN SOMMERS, the executory devisee, granted all his interest in the premises devised to JACOB S. ARDEN, and to his heirs and assigns, with covenants of warranty. This deed was a good conveyance to pass the estate, by way of estoppel, when the estate came to SOMMERS, which event occurred on the death of JACOB S. ARDEN in 1804, without issue then living.

Until the death of ARDEN the interest of SOMMERS, under the will, was a naked possibility, and could not be conveyed, released, surrendered, or in any manner transferred, so as to pass a present interest, or an interest which could pass to an assignee of the grantee, but when the contingency was determined by the death of ARDEN, without having performed the condition on which his fee simple, under the primary devise, depended, the estoppel created by the covenants of SOMMERS took hold upon the estate and carried it over to the grantees in his deed, and these grantees were the persons answering to the description of heirs of JACOB S. ARDEN. These heirs are the plaintiffs in the suits now pending in the United States Circuit Court.

☞ Mr. BOGLE's portrait of Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, ordered by the Faculty of the Free Academy, we notice is on exhibition for the present at APPLETON's bookstore.

☞ Some pleasant exercises will be had at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, at Public School No. 7, in York-street.

Anticipated Negro Insurrection in Baton Rouge.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans Delta, writing from Baton Rouge on the 17th of Oct., says:

"Last night our usually quiet city was thrown into a state of great excitement, by current rumors of an intended rising of the negroes of this place, and of the plantations in the vicinity. Anonymous letters were received by the editors of the Advocate, and by the Mayor, purporting to give information of a well-organized plan by the negroes to assemble during the night, take possession of the United States Arsenal and the Branch Bank, and being thus provided with money and material, to commence a campaign against the white population. The report spread like wildfire, and our citizens turned out in large numbers, armed to the teeth, and the streets and the suburbs were patrolled all night.

Nothing transpired, however, to confirm the rumor,

LONG ISLAND.

Trial of Michael Gorman for the Murder of Charles Johnson.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Dean, E. A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Strykor and Hoaraan.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY.

The Jury having reassembled the District Attorney opened the case for the prosecution.

He briefly recapitulated the circumstances of the case. The prisoner stood charged with the murder of Charles Johnson, by stabbing him on the left side and abdomen. The testimony would show that the attack was unprovoked, as it was reckless and violent, and the consequences had been the death of Charles Johnson, and his brother Robert, and the severe wounding of a third man who had long lain sick at the Hospital unexpected to live. The spot where the occurrence took place was near the junction of DeKalb and Fulton avenues, in Brooklyn, where Raymond-street crosses them, and the time between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 1. William Johnson and Robert, (the latter now deceased,) had been to south Brooklyn to purchase some clothing, and returning, they called at the house of their brother Charles, in Raymond-street, near Fulton-avenue, and left there accompanied by Thomas and a man named McDonough. In passing through Raymond-street, they saw three men lying on the sidewalk, apparently intoxicated. They tried to wake them up, and succeeded in waking up the first; the second they could not wake, and the third was the prisoner. On rousing him, he immediately attacked the party, without any previous collision or contention, killing Charles, for which he was now on trial, and Robert. These circumstances, counsel contended, undoubtedly constituted a willful murder, and he proceeded to explain the law of homicide, and the various degrees, as defined by the statutes.

The first witness called was William Johnson, who deposed he was a brother of the deceased, and a [illegible] by trade; he resided in Bedford-avenue; his brother (Robert) resided with him in June last; they left the house together on that night, and went to Atlantic-street, near Columbia, to purchase some clothing; went from there to Tillery-street, to Mr. Riley's where he drank beer; left there about eleven o'clock; we started to go home through Raymond-street; there I saw my brothers (Charles and Thomas) sitting on their stoop; they lived there; we stopped some time, and then we, with Charles and Thomas, Donohue and Campbell, started together to go to the Fulton-avenue cars; we went up on the westerly side of Raymond-street; Campbell and I were walking together; when we came near Fulton-avenue we saw three persons lying on the east side of Raymond-street; two were lying down, and one was sitting up; we then said "we had better go over and wake them men up;" we went over and waked up two of them; Campbell and I set one of them up on his feet; we asked him where he lived; he didn't answer; he seemed to be drunk; our company went to the other two and asked them where they lived; I don't know the man that Campbell and I waked up; I heard one of them say, "By Jesus, let me go;" then my brother Robert cried "murder" to me—that he was stabbed; I think he was about fifteen yards further from me—further distant from Fulton-avenue; he told me to look out for myself or I would be stabbed too; I let go of the man we had lifted up, and wheeled round to see what was the muss; I saw a man coming to me; I stooped to get something to defend myself with; I met with a pair of boots lying on the curbstone; the man made a blow at me and I struck him with the boots; I do not know whether he had any weapon; Robert then came up and caught hold of him; I turned and saw Charles fall on the curbstone on the east side of the street; I ran and asked him what was the matter; he said nothing; I said there was; he answered and said, "I won't be alive in five minutes, for the belly is torn out of me;" I saw two men running down Fulton-avenue; I don't know who they were; I saw he was full of blood, and I too, from him; I cried murder and watch; Tom Johnson came up and John Kinley next; they were then taken to the Hospital; Charles died on Sunday; I was not intoxicated, neither was Charles, Thomas, nor Robert; the whole occurrence did not occupy more than five minutes; I first saw the prisoner to know him at the City Hall the next Tuesday; Robert died the next Friday.

Patrick McDonald—I live in Raymond-street, corner of Bolivar, two blocks north of Raymond; I know the Johnson's; I don't know Gorman; I was sitting on Johnson's stoop on the night in question; I was there about a quarter of an hour; the two Johnson's were there about five minutes; Robert and William started for home; I started to go and asked Campbell to go, and Charles asked Thomas to go. Thomas started with us and stopped at the corner of Lafayette and Raymond, and the others went on the east side of Raymond-street; some of the party saw three men lying on the sidewalk; we said "let us go and wake up those men, they might get arrested;" they were lying down half across the gutter; I raised up one; it was the one on the north side; I could not get anything out of him; he wouldn't speak; then I laid his head on the pavement again; I don't know who it was up to; he laid still; I rubbed his two ears; I couldn't get a word out of him; I went to the next man and Charles Johnson was raising him up—had hold of him by the shoulders; I asked this man where he lived; Charles was by and said nothing; I haven't seen the man since; he said not a word; he seemed stupid to me; after we had got him on his feet I asked him where he lived, and said we would take him home; and then he swore "By Jesus, let go of him;" I had hold of him by the shoulder; I let go of him as soon as he said the word, and turned towards the fence; the man started from us; saw him in the middle of the street; Charles Johnson was in front, stooping, and the man was jabbing him in the stomach; thrusting him with his right hand; Charles was doing nothing; I went to where they were, to part them, and he stabbed me; this he did before I touched him; I didn't see Charles raise his hands; neither of them spoke; I was stabbed in the thigh or groin; the one who did it was standing; I saw no knife; James Campbell was standing on the sidewalk; he said, go away, you are fooling; he took me home; I fainted; Charles seemed to be sober, as did the rest of our company.

Cross-examined—I turned away immediately when he told me to let go; I turned my back toward him; when I saw them in the street, neither had hold of the other; no cry or alarm was made; when we tried to raise him up, he made no resistance; he stood up alone when we got him on his feet; the man who told me to let go was an Irishman.

James Campbell, sworn: I live in Raymond-street; am 16 years old; I knew the Johnsons; I was at the house of one of them on the night in question; saw Robert and Charles there and Thomas; it was a moonlight night; I remained on the easterly sidewalk until they raised the first one; then I went over; they then went to the middle one; he would not answer; then they went to the third one; he walked out from the sidewalk; the one we stayed by was McGee; he said he lived with Bayley, and that they could go up home with him; I only saw one have hold of the north one; they walked over; Gorman was the north one; he fell in the mud-gutter; we told him we were not going to touch him, but only wanted to get him home; McDonough was in the street, and Charles was with him; saw Charles walk towards the gutter and fall; I heard no dispute and saw no one take hold of Gorman in the street; Gorman ran toward a watchman, and said he would put him out of the way too; saw him chase the watchman towards Fulton-avenue; Gorman had a straw hat on and a coat; saw a pair of boots lying on the sidewalk by McGee; the middle man was yet lying on the walk when we returned with the officers; heard no quarreling; Charles was not drunk; think William was a little; Robert was not much in liquor; in good humor; McDonough was sober; I had two glasses of beer that night, but was perfectly sober.

Chas. J. Livingston—Private watchman; about 12 o'clock on the above night I went down Fulton-avenue; saw three men on the side walk, one lying the other sitting; saw some one sitting there when I went back about twelve o'clock; about one o'clock I heard a noise and some one say, "wake up, go home;" heard no quarreling; I went to see what it was, and saw one man take hold of the right hand of the other, and with his right hand thrust him with something in his hand; he fell; I then rapped with my club on the curbstone; the man called out, "Mr. P. he will stab you;" he then came at me and made a thrust; I struck at him and hit him; when my [illegible] buckle broke and I ran; he followed me; I ran backwards; when I got to Navy-street I ran face first; he pursued me and threatened to kill me; I heard the steps of some one running down Fulton-avenue; I saw him stab twice; when the officers and myself went up to the place, we saw two men lying there; examined one, and found no marks on him; did not examine the other; then I went down the street, and met Skidmore and another bringing the prisoner up; he had a straw hat on; have no doubt of his being the man; he was cursing and swearing that he wanted to kill twenty Irishmen, or 400; Scaly was brought down afterwards, beastly drunk, so that he couldn't stand; prisoner was knocked down; he kicked, &c., and finally said he would give in—that we could not blame him for trying to get away.

Cross-examined—I would have known him, if I had seen him in half an hour after, in any other company; I next saw him on Sunday, in a cell at the Station-house; when he said what he did, about killing twenty Irishmen, he was cursing and swearing to himself; I think he said he would stab the officers if he could get away; he talked all the time; he was cursing and regretting he had not killed any more; he walked straight.

Josiah Keeler, Police officer: Livingston came to me and said some men had been stabbed; I found Donohue wounded; then two others—one on each side of the street; we followed him up Fulton-avenue and arrested him as he was crossing to go into Gold-street; I took hold of him and said, "I want you," and he said, "What for?" I said, "It makes no difference, I want you to go with me;" he then said, "You go to hell;" said I, "I want you to go peaceably, or I will make you;" I went to put my hands in his pocket, and he struck at me; I struck him in the face, and then found the knife covered with fresh wet blood. [The knife produced and identified.] A pocket knife, dirk-shape, about four inches long, [illegible]; I asked him if he wasn't ashamed of himself, to stab men in that way; "No, by Jesus," said he, "I will stab four hundred more, and you too;" made some trouble, and I struck him again in the face; he said several times that he had stabbed three men in Raymond-street and meant to do it; and sometimes said he had killed three men there; he kept bleeding blood and spitting blood; he made a desperate attempt to get away; struck Skidmore; after we had both struck him repeatedly, he said, "I give in;" he walked straight; I could smell that he had been drinking; his breath smelt very strong, but otherwise there was no sign of it.

The Court adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

CANADA.

The Future of Canada—Proposed Restoration of Lower Canada to France—Opinions of the Paris Press—Policy Pursued toward Canada by Louis Napoleon—The Provincial Exhibition—[illegible]—Removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct 20, 1855.

A somewhat curious idea has lately been broached in certain quarters, and advocated with a considerable degree of ability and zeal, which, if any practical steps should be taken towards its accomplishment, will no doubt be a matter of interest to your citizens. I allude to the proposed restoration of Canada, or rather the lower section of it, to France, a project to which M. BARTHE has devoted a whole book, under the title of "*Canada reconquis par La France*," and which, since the publication of that work, has been recommended by several of the Paris newspapers as worthy of the greatest consideration. The future of Canada, it seems, is becoming a subject of concern to a still wider circle than before. Brother Jonathan, of course, as everybody knows, has long been firmly impressed with the belief that the manifest destiny of Canada is to contribute another star to the bright galaxy which symbolizes the great American Republic. John Bull, on the other hand, is determined that Canada shall remain British, whether as one province, as at present, or separated again into two as formerly, or constituting the most important member of a Federal Union, which shall include all the British possessions on the Continent of North America. But he will be more than ever perplexed how to hold his own, if instead of one, he shall have to deal with two rival claimants; the one asserting that in the natural order of events, Canada must inevitably sooner or later fall into his arms, the other advancing old title-deeds, which have lain dormant for a century. If John Bull should let go his hold, it is within the range of possibility that Upper Canada may one day become a State of the Union, and Lower Canada revert to its former position as a Colony of France. Stranger things have happened ere now, and LOUIS NAPOLEON should consider it an object worthy of his ambition to obtain again for his nation a foothold on the American Continent. The present relations of Great Britain to France are such, that perhaps no very great obstacle would be thrown in the way of its accomplishment. I strongly doubt, however, that the Government of the United States would be inclined to interpose its veto.

M. BARTHE is a Canadian who has, for some time, resided in France. He urges that Lower Canada, in religion, in language, in customs, in nationality, has remained faithful to France, in spite of all the efforts that have been perseveringly made since the Conquest, to Anglicise its population. He declaims against the tyranny which he alleges England has exercised over the French inhabitants of Canada to a very recent period, if not to the present moment, and points to a glorious future, when Lower Canada shall again be French in name and in allegiance, as well as in heart. Some portions of the Parisian Press, as I have said, have reviewed M. BARTHE's book, and given the project a grave and serious discussion. For the most part, also, they have coupled with it the recent mission of M. DE BELVEZE, which was ostensibly with a view to opening up commercial relations between Canada and France, but, according to some, had as its real object a paving the way towards the establishment of relations of a much more intimate character. Some short time ago the Lower Canada Press reproduced an article from the Paris *Union* in favor of M. BARTHE's project; and during the present week another of the same sort from the *Gazette de France* has been republished by the Montreal *Pays*, and will likely go the rounds. The *Gazette* speaks of the mission of M. DE BELVEZE, and congratulates the Government of France on giving to the population of Canada, "so faithful in their attachment to the mother country," that as the first mark of recollection and interest which they have received from her since the conquest. It then proceeds:

"Assuredly M. BARTHE has reason, more than any one else, to rejoice over this result, for, before his arrival in Paris, before his publication of the book which has excited so deep emotions, who, in France, thought of Canada? * * * * The heroic struggle maintained by the present generation to preserve its nationality was previously unknown to us except through the vague and distorted medium of the English journals. It is M. BARTHE who has reminded us (a few years ago) of that historic drama. It is to him we are indebted for the knowledge that the determination to remain French, even under the English domination, was the ruling principle of that generous race which, abandoned in a corner of America, nobly [illegible] death and exile, from love to us. Yes! we say it, as a testimony to truth, and also to excuse an indifference in which we ourselves have participated; before M. Barthe's book, *France did not think of Canada, because she did not know that Canada thought of France. She knows it now, and will never forget it again.* The mission of M. DE BELVEZE has revived the sentiments that time and distance had weakened; the report which that superior officer will not fail to make on his excursion through Lower Canada will, doubtless, serve as the basis of some ulterior action. What will be the direction of that action? and to what extent will it satisfy the sympathetic longings of the two countries? We do not pretend to foretell. All we know is that *in these times, when the policy of England is undergoing so great changes, no one can tell what arrangements present circumstances, and the necessity she has acquired that she will never be able to* [illegible] *that colony, may not dictate to her.*"

It is somewhat remarkable that the sentiments contained in the paragraphs I have thus translated, should have escaped LOUIS NAPOLEON's rigid censorship of the Press, unless he had himself a favorable leaning towards them. He would not otherwise have allowed their publication, so as to give needless offence to his Ally, in so delicate a matter as the maintenance of the allegiance due to her by her Colonies. In Lower Canada itself, I see it stated that M. BARTHE's book has created quite a sensation. The *Pays*, the organ of the Young Canadian Party, seems rather to approve of it, which would indicate that although there is a strong sentiment of Republicanism among the Rouges, their sentiment of Nationality is still stronger. The *Patrie*, on the other hand, the organ of the more conservative portion of the French Canadians, is strongly opposed to M. BARTHE's views, but has thought his work of sufficient importance to call for devoting to the refutation of its statements, about a couple of columns daily for two or three months back. In Upper Canada, the discussion hitherto has excited little attention, as it has been conducted exclusively in the French language.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DESIGNS ON CANADA.

Whatever may be his motive, LOUIS NAPOLEON, in more ways than one, has shown a desire to manifest his respect for Canada, and conciliate the affections of its people. In the first place, in acknowledgment of our contribution to the Patriotic Fund, he sent a characteristic letter of thanks, the reading of which in the House of Assembly appeared to excite feelings of deep emotion among the French portion of the members. In the next place, there was the arrival of a French frigate, with Commander DE BELVEZE, to investigate the commercial resources of the country, and no doubt also to test the sentiments of its population. Subsequently some valuable presents were made by the Emperor of the French to the *Institut Canadien*, the head quarters of the Rouge or Young Canada Party in Montreal. And, lastly, we have intelligence by the European mail, which arrived yesterday, that the French Government have, through the medium of the representatives of Canada at the Paris Exposition, offered to the Colony entire collections of the best classical, scientific and other works, to repair the loss sustained by the Provincial Parliamentary Library by fire.

CANADIAN EXHIBITION.

The Annual Provincial Exhibition came off last week in Cobourg, and is generally considered to have been the most successful ever held in Upper Canada. A marked improvement was observable, especially in the display of live stock and agricultural implements—a proof that the prosperity enjoyed by our farmers has not been lulling them to indolence, but has stirred them up to aim at attaining a still more advanced stage in the path of progress. In the implement department there were a good many exhibitors from the American side of the line. The next show will be held at Kingston. His Excellency the Governor-General arrived at Cobourg on the last day of the Fair, accompanied by his Secretary, the notorious Lord BURY, and four members of his Government, Sir ALLAN MACNAB, and Hon. Messrs. SPENCE, CAYLEY, and MACDONALD. An address was presented to him on the show Grounds by D. CHRISTIE, Esq., M. P. P., President of the Agricultural Association, to which His Excellency returned a brief written reply. The crowd seemed disappointed that he did not make them a speech. His Excellency does not seem to have the oratorical powers of his predecessor, Lord ELGIN, who was wont to improve every suitable occasion for addressing masses of the people, and delivered more than one open-air speech at the London show last year. In the evening, a public dinner was given to his Excellency, but not more than sixty individuals purchased tickets to it. This indifference shown to the representative of royalty is attributed, by the opposition press, to the circumstance that he had with him two members of his government, who are in extremely bad repute in Upper Canada. It had been arranged, it is said, that a select party of ladies should honor the banquet with their presence; but when they learned that Lord BURY was to be one of the guests, they refused to countenance his Lordship's misdeeds, by [illegible] associating with him. If the story is well founded, [illegible] should teach his Excellency that his Secretary is not the best company he could select for his wife and daughters. In his speech at the dinner, the Governor harped on the old topic of the importance of maintaining the union with Lower Canada. This is the staple of almost every speech he has delivered on a public occasion. One curious sentence occurred in his address, which I copy as a nut for your readers to crack. Speaking of the war, and the Anglo-French alliance, he remarked:

"You may say these events affect Europe more than they affect us. In some sense they do so, but I believe that for the elements of the balance of power hereafter, if France and England are allied, *we will have to look to both sides of the Atlantic*, and I believe that Canada will not be without its weight among these elements." (Hear, hear.)

What his Excellency had precisely in view in uttering this dictum, it would be difficult perhaps to say. He is now making a tour through the western portion of this section of the Province, and has been feted at Hamilton, Dundas, London, &c. The Government House in Toronto will be ready for his reception in about three weeks from the present time. The removal of the various departments from Quebec to this City, has just been effected without the occurrence of any material accident.

SOUND DUES—No. IV.

Mr. Marcy's Dispatch, July 18, 1853, (Continued,)—Mr. Flenniken and Count Knuth—Difference Between Positive Rights and Abstract Principles—Mare Liberum—"Natural Privileges," "Immemorial Usage," and "International Law"—Quotations from Wheaton's "Elements of International Law"—How, and When the Question can be Settled.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Mr. MARCY's dispatch to Mr. BEDINGER, dated Washington, July 18, 1853, (at least so far as the same has been published,) commences as follows:

"The subject of the 'Sound Dues,' collected at Cronborg Castle from American vessels, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Danish Government by your predecessors, under instructions from this department. The President intends that this subject, affecting so injuriously important interests of the United States, shall be pressed to a conclusion, and you are accordingly instructed to obtain an early interview, after your official reception, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, to communicate to him, in emphatic, but respectful terms, the intention thus entertained."

We must here at once notice a certain looseness of language, which, we regret to say, pervades the whole dispatch. We have shown, in our *former* letters, that the subject of the Sound Dues cannot be said to have been brought to the notice of the Danish Government more than once before, (at least not for the same purpose.) It was in 1848, when the intimation was made, for the very first time, of the intention of the United States to discontinue paying the Sound Dues, and since then no step whatever has been taken in the matter. It will be evident to every impartial reader that the language used by Mr. MARCY is calculated to make an impression not quite in accordance with these facts. We confess that, in our own opinion, such looseness of language is reprehensible in official State papers, and ought to be considered incompatible with the dignity of international relations.

The dispatch then proceeds to say:

"In 1848, the Minister of Foreign Affairs admitted to Mr. FLENNIKEN, our then representative near the Government of that Kingdom, as reported by him to Mr. BUCHANAN, that 'the principle upon which these dues are collected cannot be defended.' This is assuredly the case. It is clear that no defence can be made in behalf of a principle so flagrantly at variance with the established right of each of the nations of the earth to the *liberum mare*."

We do not think it of much consequence what may be the exact expressions used by the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs in his conversation with Mr. FLENNIKEN—we do not believe that opinions expressed in the course of a conversation between diplomatists are of any great weight in negotiations, unless repeated in an official note or dispatch. If the United States should be held responsible for whatever one or the other of their Secretaries of State may have said in their conversations with foreign diplomatists, they would find themselves saddled with singular obligations and difficulties. The opinions said to have been expressed by Count KNUTH in conversation with Mr. FLENNIKEN has, at all events, certainly never been acknowledged officially. We find, on the contrary, that Count MOLTKE, the successor in office of Count KNUTH, was exceedingly surprised when Mr. FLENNIKEN told him of it. But we do not intend to express any doubt in regard to the strict veracity of Mr. FLENNIKEN, who, however, may have misunderstood Count KNUTH, the latter most likely having used the French language, with which, we believe, Mr. FLENNIKEN was not very familiar; and we will therefore take it for granted that the Danish Minister has really expressed himself to the effect that he could not defend the "principle upon which these dues are exacted," (Mr. FLENNIKEN's dispatch, September 6, 1848,) which is slightly different from what Mr. MARCY makes it, that "the principle, etc., *cannot be defended*."

This admission of the Danish Minister has made the round of the papers, and has studiously been represented as being of the utmost importance and weight; we therefore propose to examine this point.

Count KNUTH, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, was a young nobleman of amiable disposition and liberal principles, who had never before been in office, and very likely was apt to forget the weight, which every word falling from his lips assumed, from the very moment he had become invested with the dignity of a Minister for Foreign Affairs. In a conversation with Mr. FLENNIKEN he admits "with the characteristic frankness of his nature," as Mr. FLENNIKEN says, that he cannot defend the principle of the Sound Dues. Well, if Mr. FLENNIKEN had asked him whether he could defend the "principles" upon which certain feudal rights which he (Count KNUTH) exercised upon his vast estates were based, he would, doubtless, with the same "characteristic frankness," have admitted that he could not; but if Mr. FLENNIKEN had from this admission drawn the conclusion that Count KNUTH, in consequence of not approving their principle, did not consider these feudal rights *to be rights*, and that consequently he should have proposed to the Count to submit to having them abolished, without any indemnity to the rightful possessor, he surely would have met with a very different language, and at once have become aware of the difference between a positive well established right and an "abstract principle."

We do not approve of the principle of Slavery, and we very much doubt whether it is in accordance with the "Law of Nature;" but the right to own slaves having once been well established and recognized, we consider that right as respectable, and as much entitled to the protection of the laws as any other,—and we believe that few men, in their senses, would admit that slaveholders could, with any shadow of justice, be compelled to give up their property simply because the principle upon which it was based was not any longer approved of—was contrary to the preamble and spirit of the Constitution, and to the Law of Nature and Nature's God, (as Mr. KOSSUTH has it.)

If ever it should be generally admitted that the institution of Slavery had become incompatible with the welfare and interests of this country, and if a law for its forced abolition should be proposed, would any sensible man think of adopting such a measure without, at the same time, and as a *sine qua non*, insisting upon a full indemnity being paid to the owners for their loss?

Did you approve of the principle upon which the patroons exacted his "rents?" and if not—did you therefore approve of the conduct of the Anti-Renters?

Do you believe that the principle upon which the title of sovereignty over the new world has been assumed by the discoverers, or granted to them by the Popes, is in accordance with the law of Nature or with the "natural privileges?" (MARCY.) But these titles have been recognized by the law of nations, notwithstanding the natural rights or "privileges" of the natives; and the man who would now contest their validity, would be laughed at, and sent to a lunatic asylum.

We have had a modern school of philosophers who would demonstrate quite plausibly, (and with arguments in comparison with which anything that can be said against the Sound Dues is mere milk and water,) that "*la propriété c'est le vol*;" that there is not a farmer and not a freeholder who has any real right to the farm he has inherited from his ancestors, or to the lot he has bought with his own hard-earned money. Let it not be objected that these men were mad—they were not mad, they only carried abstract principles too far, and their followers were inclined to resort to violent measures whenever, in their reformatory course, they met with obstacles and obstructions. Statesmen have at all times been aware of the immense danger connected with the application of abstract principles to questions of property and rights, (two words which in this connection are synonymous.) The professed intention to abolish the Sound Dues by *force, and without offering an adequate indemnity* to the holders of the property of the right, merely on the ground that the principle upon which this right is based, is at variance with "natural privileges" or modern doctrines, is nothing but an attack upon the great principle of property; a sort of international communism or socialism, (whatever you like best,) and springing exactly *from* the same source as the suggestions of the Ostend Conference; i. e., a sovereign contempt for the rights, and we may well add, for the pride and feelings, of other and less powerful nations.

Mare liberum itself is a modern doctrine, an abstract principle, which has certainly been gaining ground ever since HUGO GROTIUS advocated it, but which cannot even now be said to be recognized as an absolute and undisputable rule. The right to levy the Sound Dues has, at all events, existed long before the doctrine of *mare liberum* was thought of. Now to make it a retroactive law, is against the fundamental principles of all law and right, and has therefore never before been thought of.

The dispatch then proceeds as follows:

"It has been alleged by Denmark that our acquiescence, until recent years, in the Elsinore exactions was a tacit sanction of their legitimacy as 'established by usage.' It is true that, down even to the present moment, we have offered no positive resistance to the collection of the 'dues;' but our forbearance heretofore in this respect does not justify the inference, that we regarded them as rightfully imposed, and would for ever acquiesce in the continuance of this burden upon our commerce."

We cannot but object to the manner in which the relations between the two countries, in regard to the Sound Dues question, are here alluded to.

The fact is, that the United States have never before 1848 raised any objection whatever to paying the Sound Dues; that, instead of *protesting* against these "Dues" (a formality which we believe no business man neglects, whenever circumstances compel him to make a payment which he does not consider rightfully due,) they have made a special treaty with Denmark, by which they gained participation in the advantages granted to the most favored nations, and that the State Department in 1842 transmitted instructions to the Consul of the United States at Elsinore, requiring him, in case of need, to cooperate with the Board of Customs of the Sound in maintaining inviolate the rules and regulations of the customs, and in preventing fraud upon the revenue. This is what Mr. MARCY wants you to understand, when he says, that "*even down to the present moment the United States have offered no positive resistance to the collection of the 'dues.'*"

The next passage of the dispatch reads as follows:

"Our mercantile marine measures at this time not less than 4,500,000 tons, and in our rapidly extending trade and intercourse with the world, it is a paramount object of this Government, as it is its imperative duty, to remove every obstruction to free commerce by vessels sailing under our flag."

"We can recognize no 'immemorial usage' as obligatory, when it conflicts with natural privileges and International Law."

What would WHEATON say, if he saw *natural privileges* and *International Law* thus put together in a heap? and that *immemorial usage* could be made to conflict with *International Law*.—By *natural privileges* it may be supposed that Mr. MARCY means *natural rights*, (there is some slight difference between rights and privileges, but we will not insist upon trifles.) But what does Mr. MARCY mean by *International Law* as conflicting with *immemorial usage*?

We cannot imagine on what authority this singular combination is based, but a few quotations from WHEATON will show that he, at least, cannot be made responsible for it.

We quote from the recently published sixth edition of the "Elements of International Law," and merely for the purpose of showing, how intimately usage and international law are connected, the former being, in fact, one of the principal sources from which the latter is derived. Page 8: "BYNKERSHOEK (who wrote after PUFFENDORF, and before WOLFF and VATTEL) derives the law of nations from reason and *usage*;" and page 9, the same: "I have alleged whatever reason can adduce for or against the question, but we must now see what *usage has approved, for that must prevail, since the law of nations is thence derived.*"

These few quotations (to which we might have added a good many more if we did not fear to make this communication unnecessarily long and tedious) are amply sufficient to show, that it is simply absurd to think of a conflict between "immemorial usage" and "international law."

We should have preferred very much, if Mr. MARCY had stated openly and frankly, "we consider the Sound Dues at variance with the law of nature, as well as with our interests, and we will not pay them any longer,"—but if the "law of nations" cannot possibly be left out, then at least do not at the same time let it be admitted that the claim of Denmark to the right to levy the Sound Dues rests upon "immemorial usage," and we might add, is sanctioned by numerous treaties, even by a treaty with the United States, because the "immemorial usage" will carry the "international law," and the whole turn evidences for the rights of Denmark.

The dispatch then goes on as follows:

"These ancient customs have, in many instances, been found to be inconsistent with rights now generally recognized in the more liberal and reasonable practice of commercial nations, and have been made to yield to views better suited to the improved system of foreign trade. A burdensome imposition upon the trade, which has for its support nothing but antiquity, and is so directly opposed to modern policy, will not, it is hoped, be longer insisted on by Denmark."

We quite agree with Mr. MARCY in the views expressed by him in the above passage, at least so far as to admit, that the abolition of ancient customs and rights, inconsistent with modern policy and the interest of commerce, is in itself a desirable reform; and would beg leave here to quote the following passage from our first letter upon this subject:

"We saw it lately stated by an English correspondent of the London *News*, that 'the more frequent the opportunities he had of talking to intelligent Danes on the subject of the Sound Dues, the more convinced he was, that if the question was brought forward in a proper manner *by the nations most interested* in the abolition of the nuisance, and proposals of a tangible nature offered to indemnify Denmark for the financial loss, the present liberal Government would not be found unwilling to treat on the subject.'

We are inclined to believe, that this correspondent, who certainly is not in favor of the Sound Dues, does but justice to the Danish people and Government. But it will, at the same time, easily be understood, that Denmark, notwithstanding its supposed or real liberal disposition, cannot abolish the Sound Dues for one nation without giving them up altogether. It is, therefore, compelled to resist to the utmost the pretensions of any single Government, especially if that Government is *one of the least interested*; it is by the very nature of the case compelled to wait until the powers more interested take up the question in a proper manner; and it will, doubtless, then, but certainly not before then, accede to such reasonable proposals as may be made, for a commutation or capitalization of the Sound Dues. It does not require great powers of divination, under these circumstances, to foresee, that the question of the Sound Dues will be settled at no very distant day, by the agreement of those most interested, and that it will be settled as an essentially European question, as soon as Europe finds itself in a proper state to attend to matters of this kind; in the meantime, and in consequence of the step already taken by the United States Government, the American and Danish commerce will have to suffer under the disadvantage of being without a treaty."

It is very probable that the present great crisis in Europe will lead to the establishment of a general European Congress, and there can be little doubt but that among the many other questions to be settled by that body, will also be found that of the Sound Dues. The European powers, assembled in Congress, will not commit the inconsistency to treat as a wrong what every one of them has, for centuries past, recognized and treated as a right; and this point admitted, there can be no doubt but that Denmark will be of a very accommodating disposition, and do everything in its power to facilitate an arrangement upon a just and reasonable basis.

It is to such a just and peaceable solution, that every sensible man in Denmark has been looking forward for years past, and we only hope that it will not be retarded by the complications to which the present demonstration of the United States Government is likely to lead—we really do not see how it can be advanced by them.

To suppose, that Denmark would quietly submit to having its ancient right treated as a wrong, merely because the Cabinet at Washington declares it to be such—would be an insult to that small but respectable nation.

Yours most respectfully, PAX.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

☞ Old fur-clad Winter, with his *iron spear of frost*, is creeping slowly upon us.—*Troy Daily Times.*

Curiosity to see his iron spear, made out of frost, will induce us to wait till he gets quite up to us before we run away.

An Englishman has taken out a patent for an ingenious method of transferring designs of graining on choice wood, such as mahogany, rosewood, yew, &c., from engraved metallic heated rollers, or flat surfaces of common woods, such as pine, whereby a close imitation of choice and expensive woods is produced.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

PANAMA IN 1855. By ROBERT TOMES. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Last February, the Panama Railroad having been so far completed as to admit of the trains passing from ocean to ocean, the Directors proceeded to open the line, in company with some of the stockholders and a favored few invited guests. Among this latter group was Dr. TOMES, a New-Yorker, who is a lively writer and a keen observer, with the additional advantages of a genial nature and considerable experience as a traveler, at home and abroad—just the man, in short, to chronicle the sayings and doings, the incidents and the speculations of such a journey. He has produced a most pleasant volume, consisting of a series of pen-and-ink sketches of the course he traversed, the people he encountered, the places he visited, the things he did, the adventures he took share in, together with glimpses of character and inklings of romance. The book is very neatly illustrated, and, independent of its literary merits, which are considerable, will possess permanent value as giving details of a great event in the history of nations—the virtual junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. What would we not give, now, for details of the first steam-passage up the Hudson! By and bye, this clever and exact account of the first thorough trip on the Panama will specially be referred to, when the history of our time comes to be written. The voyage from New-York to Panama, and a description of Aspinwall and the people met there, with their genuine cocktails, naturally precede the narrative of the Railroad-ride from Aspinwall to Panama. To our taste, the chapters relating this and describing Panama and its vicinity are the best in the book, not omitting a single noticeable incident or object, but going on in rapid narrative, as if the writer wished to emulate the speed of what Miss BARRETT calls "the resonant steam horses" of the iron road. There is a map, also, showing the exact route traversed. The average time now occupied in this trip across the continent is "a short period of little more than four hours, with all the facility and comfort that the same space may be traversed on any of the best roads in the United States." Dr. TOMES, in a very graphic manner, contrasts the old transit (by mule and canoe, occupying four days and nights of dreadful traveling) with the new. His account of the actual condition of the line, though not at all like the *couleur de rose* limnings of Wall-street speculators who "bull" the stock, appears as candid as it is full. And, indeed, one merit of this book is, that Dr. TOMES, who writes "*without fear, favor or affection*," gives his views and impressions, without thinking himself bound to repay the directors' hospitality by flattery of themselves or their railway. His book, therefore, is truthful and reliable. The double return to Aspinwall and New-York is graphically described—not forgetting the episode (really a curious one) of my Lord C——, son of a British Earl, and in course of succession for one of the proudest dukedoms in England.

HABITS AND MEN; WITH REMNANTS OF RECORD TOUCHING THE MAKERS OF BOTH. By Dr DORAN, author of "Table Traits," &c. New-York: J S REDFIELD.

The art of extricating amusement with instruction out of the dry bed of History, and the intricate mazes of antiquity, has been mastered by Dr. DORAN, who has lately written two or three pleasant, lively books, filled with personal and literary gossip respecting authors, actors, statesmen and publicists of all grades, climes and countries. He evidently has read a great deal, and as evidently has turned his reading to good account. His "Habits and Men" are chatty and anecdotal, without the slightest aim at being recondite. It is a book which one may take up at any time, open at any place, and read without the slightest fear of being fatigued. There is not much novelty in its pages, but then there is any amount of variety. Dr. DORAN takes any subject connected with male or female attire, and uses it as a peg whereon to hang a great deal of anecdotal illustration respecting it. He has to treat of tailors, and straightway arise chatty, pleasant memoirs of such of the craft as have distinguished themselves in any other way—to say nothing of FIELDING, NASH and BRUMMELL, whilom lords of fashion, whose fathers were members of the illustrious Order of The Goose and Cabbage. The essence of a thousand volumes is concentrated here,—and it sparkles as it is poured out. For occupying the odd half-hour, which every man has at his disposal every day, during which he is too unsettled for business and too busy for pleasure, commend us to "Habits and Men." It is a pity that the book, handsomely got up here, has not been enriched with a good index. The original English edition does not give one, but its value is so great that Mr. REDFIELD might and ought have enriched the volume with it.

THE HARPER ESTABLISHMENT; OR, HOW THE STORY BOOKS ARE MADE. 1 vol. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We have already noticed, *en masse*, the series written by Mr. JACOB ABBOTT, entitled *Harper's Story Books*. We now have to refer to the last-issued Number, wholly devoted to an account, illustrated by a great number of first-class wood engravings, of the Printing and Book-producing Establishment of the HARPERS, in New-York, the most extensive publication concern in the world. Two years ago, a great fire destroyed the original building. But it has been replaced by an erection of iron, which is the architectural wonder of the country. This structure, the perfection of science put into practice, is described, in all its parts, with a clearness of language which children can understand and adults can best appreciate. Every process in book-making, from type-founding and wood-engraving down to electrotyping and binding, is shown in detail, but without tediousness. We had no idea, until we read this small volume, to what an immense extent the HARPERS' enterprise had proceeded; nor did we fully appreciate it until we stumbled on the fact that the mere waste of gold leaf in the bindery, which, at first thought, would appear valueless, is saved in this establishment, and its accumulation sold, for old gold, produces $1,300 a year! If this be the value of the waste, how vast a sum must be paid, in gold leaf alone, for the vast array of books annually produced by the HARPERS.

A VOICE TO AMERICA; OR, THE MODEL REPUBLIC, ITS GLORY, OR ITS FALL: with a review of the causes of the decline and failure of the Republics of South America, Mexico, and of the Old World; applied to the present crisis in the United States. 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: E. WALKER.

A well-timed and also a well-written book. From the first page to the last the authors have borne in mind that History teaches by example. From the Past, they draw a lesson for the Present, and a moral for the Future. They anticipate the coming time, when this Western Continent will fulfill its undoubted destiny, and shine not only as "the Star of Empire," but as the greatest, because the most free, among all the powers and dominations of the world. Our manifest destiny, as a nation, is to surpass all preceding exemplars, not alone in territorial acquisition, but in the possession of that freedom which none of the great empires of the Old World dared to possess or exercise. The historical portion of this book is written with truth and eloquence. The actual "Voice to America" contains many lessons which the country would do well to profit by. Considerable space is devoted to the discussion of the character of Romanism and its actual and probable bearing on the Government of this Union. The *political* and not the *polemical* relations of that system are viewed and analyzed with force, but not with intolerance. One suggestion thrown out here appears worthy of consideration,—it is that no man should be allowed to vote as a citizen, whether native or naturalized, who cannot read the Declaration of Rights upon which our National Constitution is based. This knowledge qualification, no one can reasonably object to.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE; WITH NOTES, AN APPENDIX, AND AN INDEX. VOORHIES' Fourth Edition. 1 vol., 790 pp. Price $6. New-York: JOHN S. VOORHIES.

The successive editions of the Code published by Mr. VOORHIES have been of great service to the profession. The present edition will be found to embrace a considerable improvement upon its predecessor. The matter contained in the supplement to the third edition is here incorporated in the body of the work. The annotations are, upon the one hand, considerably compressed by the omission of quotations from the earlier decisions under the Code, the principles settled by which are now familiar. And, upon the other hand, the notes are enriched by citations of all the cases reported since the publication of the supplement, in 1853, and of recent acts affecting practice. The annotations have been also thoroughly revised, and a more systematic arrangement of them has been adopted.

A useful service has also been performed by the editor, in his research among the cases decided under the old practice. He aims to bring to view a large body of the law regulating practice which existed before the Code; and which is by no means so obsolete as some suppose. In fact, so much of the old practice as is not now instructive by way of precedent, is so by way of contrast; therefore we are glad to see so thorough a review of the old cases in a work on the new practice. The notes to sections 17, 64, 110, 111, 120, 196, 225, 270, 283, 286, 291, 300 and 410 are noticeable in this respect.

This volume will be the favorite manual of practice with the legal profession, for some time to come.

THE ANNALS OF SAN FRANCISCO: Containing a Summary of the History of the First Discovery, Settlement, Progress, and Present Condition of California, and a Complete History of all the Important Events connected with its Great City; to which are added Biographical Memoirs of some Prominent Citizens. By FRANK SOULE, JOHN H. GIHON, M. D., and JAMES NISBET. Illustrated with one hundred and fifty fine engravings. 1 vol., 8vo, pp. 824. New York: D. APPLETON & Co.

We have given at full length the title of this carefully compiled volume, because it very exactly declares what its contents are. San Francisco is fortunate in possessing a trio of citizens capable of relating its chronicles from its very foundation. They have done this in detail, without ever becoming wearisome. Incidentally, they record—and it is more interesting than many romances which we encounter—the history of California itself. The wild and wonderful traditions of fabled El Dorado have been realized in that auriferous land, and in the portly volume before us we find a narrative of facts more surprising than Fiction had ever imagined. The three authors have done their work well, and the result is a book worthy of a world-wide reputation—a book the value of which will increase with increasing years. It is so handsomely got up—with substantial binding, good paper, clear type, and a profusion of engravings, (on steel, wood and stone,)—that it is quite a volume for the library. The account of San Francisco as it is appears very reliable, and is full of interest.

A VISIT TO INDIA, CHINA AND JAPAN, IN THE YEAR 1853. By BAYARD TAYLOR. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: PUTNAM.

The greater part of this volume has already been published, as part of the foreign correspondence of a contemporary journal. We are glad that it has been placed in a permanent book-form, because Mr. TAYLOR's letters were too good to be lost. Here is the conclusion of about twenty-eight months' extensive travel, including the greater part of Europe, Central Africa, Palestine and Asia Minor, with India, China and Japan. The extent actually traversed was 50,000 miles. The tour through India takes us over a route already described by several writers. The visits to China, a country far less known, are full of interest, and give glimpses of men and manners there which have the merit of accuracy and the charm of novelty. The portion of the work devoted to Japan and Loo-Choo (which Mr. TAYLOR visited as one of Commodore PERRY's naval officials) is extremely brief, his journals having been given up to the Navy Department, to be used in the compilation of the Government account of the Japan Expedition, and not yet restored to him. Whoever takes up this book of travels, with the desire of being instructed as well as entertained, will not be in any degree disappointed.

ANNALS OF ALBANY, by J. MUNSELL. Vol. VI. Albany: J. MUNSELL.

In this volume are several articles of value, mixed up with some of no interest whatever. In the former class we would locate the papers on Steam Navigation on the Hudson, the life of JESSE BUEL, Rev. JOHN TAYLOR's Journal, the notice of the late JOHN C. SPENCER, and Criminal Statistics. Notes from the newspapers, though very diffuse, now and then gave curious items. We learn from these that in 1813 the Banking Capital of the State of New-York was a little over Twenty Millions,—that three steamboats then plyed between Albany and New-York, the average trips being from thirty to thirty-six hours, and the fare $7,—that when flour was $9 a barrel, the price of bread was a shilling for two pounds and ten ounces,—that in 1814 there were 4,630 inhabitants in Troy,—that certain citizens of Albany sent COBBETT, the English writer, a suit of clothes "of American manufacture entire,—that in June, 1816, there was a great snow storm which extended from Massachusetts to Canada,—and that in May, 1817, MARTIN VAN BUREN and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER formed a connection in the practice of the law at Albany. Diffuseness is the fault of this volume, which, however, belongs to a class too much neglected among us.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS AND REVIEWS. By ALBERT BARNES. 2 Vols. New-York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

Independent of the intrinsic value of the papers in this collection, considerable interest is attached to them from the fact that they are revised and corrected with such care as the author could bestow upon them by having them read to him—an afflictive dispensation of Providence having now rendered him unable, by blindness, to read or write. They consist of compositions from 1830 to 1841, and originally appeared in periodicals, or were read before collegiate or other public bodies. They are chiefly upon religious subjects, and have a serious tone without sectarian views. The general reader will probably prefer the papers upon Lord Bacon, the Ancient Commerce of Western Asia, the Progress and Tendency of Science, the Desire of Reputation, the Choice of Profession, and the Literature and Science of our Country. The entire collection is valuable, and must be taken as an acceptable addition to our more thoughtful and didactic literature.

THE POETRY AND MYSTERY OF DREAMS. By CHARLES G. LELAND. 1 vol. Philadelphia: E. H. BUTLER, & Co.

In the ordinary acceptation of the word, this is not a *dream-book*. Its design is "to present to those who are interested in the curiosities of Literature the belief of the great dreamers of antiquity as to the imagined signification of a few of the vagaries of the mind during slumber, and to illustrate poetically the caprices of what is with many a highly poetic faculty." Accordingly, there is presented, in the first instance, the ancient signification of each peculiar dream, and then a series of quotations from the earlier as well as the later poets, (with not a few spirited translations from foreign writers,) respecting the particular nature of such dreams. These illustrations are so felicitously selected that they form a volume of quotations which include many of the finest poetic gems in the language—some of them not generally known to the mass of readers, but very worthy of being collected and appreciated.

GUY RIVERS; A TALE OF GEORGIA. By W. GILMORE SIMMS. 1 vol 12mo. New York: REDFIELD.

Here is the commencement of a series which has many elements of merited popularity. *Guy Rivers*, originally published some twenty years ago, was the first (we believe) of Mr. SIMMS's works of fiction, and its success determined him to abandon law for literature. Our readers are aware how much this preference for letters has contributed to their general amusement and instruction. The Revolution afforded Mr. SIMMS a large and prolific field of romance, in which he has been a diligent and fortunate reaper, and in his *Border Novels* (seven in number) he has illustrated the manners, habits, characters, and traditions of the South. *Guy Rivers*, now carefully revised, appears in a new and attractive form, enriched with illustrations by DARLEY, an artist of rare merit.

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. By T. M. LALOR. 1 vol., pp. 332. $3 50. DIOSSY & Co.

A convenient digest of the New-York law of Real Property. It is constructed somewhat upon the system of VOORHIES' Code. It presents the various provisions of the Revised Statutes on the subject, each illustrated by the remarks of the commissioners who prepared them, and by all reported cases thereon adjudged in our State at the present time.

One feature we regret. Mr LALOR has thought it necessary to change the tense of the language of the Commissioners' reports, so as to make it look back to the enactments, instead of looking forward. The change may make it more intelligible to the student, but not more reliable or useful to others.

RUDIMENTS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE; Arranged for the Students of Loyola College, Baltimore, upon the basis of WETTENHALL. Baltimore: J. MURPHY.

This elementary work has the great merit of brevity and clearness. By its assistance, the student can be grounded in rudiments of Greek, and these short but sufficient treatises on the dialects and the digamma. An engraved plate of abbreviations, which appears as a frontispiece, will be found useful to those who have to read the early editions of Greek authors.

REPORTS OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. By BENJ. C. HOWARD. Vol. 17. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

These are the cases decided at the December term of 1854. The new edition of the Supreme Court Reports, now being issued by the same publishers, will include all cases down to and including the 16 HOWARD, so that this 17th volume and its successors will be the continuation of that series. They would be better if they underwent a similar compression.

PRECEDENTS OF INDICTMENTS AND SPECIAL PLEAS. By CHARLES R. TRAIN and F. F. HEARD, Esqs. 1 vol 590 pp. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.

A volume of indictments, arranged alphabetically according to subjects. Copious notes refer to and collate the cases which sustain them.

Japan As It Was And Is, by RICHARD HILDRETH, author of "The History of the United States," is a compilation, executed with diligence and tact, which will be found a great use towards the proper understanding of the forthcoming volumes (announced by various publishers) respecting the Perry's recent visit to, and treaty with, the Japanese nation. The history of Japan, and of its relations with European countries, is given with fullness, [illegible]. The final chapter, relating the particulars of the late expedition and negotiations, is compiled from a variety of authentic sources—including a correspondence which first appeared in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Mr. HILDRETH has produced a book full of interest, containing the pith of a whole library of valuable but diffuse and almost inaccessible volumes.

Mr. SCRIBNER has published a translation of Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF's two lectures (delivered at Berlin, twelve months since) on the Political, Social and Religious Character of the United States of North America. This author has obtained deserved reputation as a curious thinker, a close observer, and a correct statistician. The present volume will increase his claims for popularity. His view of our political and social position (albeit somewhat too conservative for our Democratic feelings) is written with clearness, and his glimpse of the religious character and movements of the country takes in a vast field of observation. Evidently written with a conscientious desire to be correct, Dr. SCHAFF's book, in some respects, fulfils the adage that the lookers-on sometimes see more of the game than the players do.

FRANKLIN supplies a name and subject to the eleventh number of *Harper's Story Books*. Mr. ABBOTT takes the hero this time from the illustrious men, of whom his native land is proud, and traces him from his birth, through his childhood and earlier struggles, at home and in Europe, to his attainment of the years of manhood. A most interesting and instructive narrative that true story is, and well does it illustrate the poet's declaration that the child is father of the man. An account of FRANKLIN's useful and brilliant career in maturer years will be introduced, we trust, on a future number of this series. There are some thirty superior wood engravings, which add greatly to the interest of the narrative.

MARIAN JAMES, whose two novels (*Ethel, or the Double Error*, and *The Elder Sister*) have been just republished here by DERBY & BROTHERS, is one of the most delightful of living women-writers. She has scarcely passed the age of twenty-one, has very handsome face and *petite* person, and writes with complete expression, true womanly feeling and great delicacy of sentiment. Both her stories exhibit these characteristics, but *The Elder Sister* shows a marked improvement in their development and use. It is a charming domestic romance, always natural, never overstrained, and full of personal interest. The heroine is as fine a creation as modern fiction has produced.

In the new American story called *Olie, or The Old West Room*, by L. M. M., there is a total absence of the spasmodic effects which have greatly deteriorated many recent works of fiction. Great portion of the volume is devoted to school-teaching and school-teachers—subjects which are not particularly new, though they are treated herewith so as to awaken and maintain a continuous interest on the reader's mind. The whole tone of the story is moral, and the work is not only interesting, but *safe*.

Under the title of *Dickens' Little Folk*, REDFIELD has commenced a series of small volumes in which, isolated from the writings of "Boz," the careers of Little Nell, Oliver Twist, Paul and Florence Dombey, Smike and the Child-Wife, will be presented to juvenile readers. The first volume is devoted to Little Nell, and the author's own language has been closely adhered to. The result is a pleasing little book, well executed, and of unusual interest for youth.

A. S. BARNES, of New-York, has published the *Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes*, for the use of Christian Congregations. It is edited by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, and contains 1,300 hymns and 307 tunes. The hymns have been selected from a large variety of authors, (Dr. WATTS being largely drawn upon,) and the music has been selected chiefly with a view to congregational use.

A Row in the Newburg K. N. Camp.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: A serious difficulty exists in the American Party in this County. Mr. SHAFFER, late editor of the Newburg *American*, has publicly renounced his connection with the party. He accuses the Hindoo candidate for Secretary of State, J. T. HEADLEY, of leading him into his connection with the *American* by promises of pecuniary support from himself and the party. He asserts that when he became engaged as the editor of that paper, HEADLEY refused to advance the means he promised to advance, and endeavored to compel him to bear the whole burden of its support. Mr. SHAFFER could not consent to be used as a tool, so he publicly exposed their dealings with him, and denounces their intentions. He advises all HONEST *Americans* not to vote the American ticket.

The Newburg *American* was an able paper—its editor had strong tendencies to Republicanism, and no doubt was not completely acceptable to the *Faithful*.

The Know-Nothings will do nothing in Orange this Fall. They have made out most miserable nominations. HEADLEY will run badly. T. J. LYONS, candidate for State Senator for the Hindoos of the Senatorial District comprising Orange and Sullivan, is a death blow to the Party.

The House of Refuge.

The rain did not prevent the semi-annual examination Wednesday at the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, though it did forbid the appearance of several distinguished visitors who had promised to be present to see the workings of this excellently managed, and one of the most philanthropic institutions of the State.

The examinations were conducted by Mr. ATTERBURY, Chairman of the School Committee, and by Superintendents RANDALL, MCKEEN and JETOR. The pupils in both departments acquitted themselves nobly. Mr. RANDALL assured us that he visits no public school where the reviews are more satisfactory. In every branch great credit was reflected upon the teachers—to wit: Mr. EDWARD H. HALLOCK, ISAAC H. JONES, O. S. LEE, and CHAS. DURYEA, and Misses L. K. KEYES and HELEN GEARY. These teachers have no easy task, yet it is fulfilled as if it were but a pleasure. It is a marvel to see the perfect order to which they have brought their once vagabond horde. For it must be remembered that the Refuge Boys have all been committed as criminals, or as accomplices in some crime, and are the very hardest material to make orderly scholars out of. Without this institution they would have been committed to Blackwell's Island for three months, or so, at a time—at the expiration of their sentence to return to their old haunts and the scenes of temptation, and—be sent back again at an early date—keeping up the round without much interruption until reaching an ignominious end. They come not from New-York only, but from all the river Counties also. There is no other Refuge in the State that receives girls,—so that to the Female department they are committed from all quarters. In the male department there are 485 boys—mostly bright, lively lads who have lived long lives during their few years. The history of the graduates of the institution is a permanent encouragement to them;—there are Refuge boys now occupying New-York pulpits, pleading at the New-York Bar, practising physic, turning the sod, plowing the sea, buying and selling goods. The idea that they dwell in a prison is not kept before them. They learn to regard the Refuge as a home for which to be thankful.

The girls number 75. To see them together in their work-room, in their school, or at their sewing, is a sad sight. And yet the records show that very many of the girls turn out well, even though they have been sent to the Refuge when quite old: none are admitted over 16 years. When the Building for Females is completed, all young female vagrants who are arrested as street-walkers should be sent there instead of being committed to Blackwell's Island. The one is a prison—the other is a Refuge.

But to return to the examination room. The exercises were varied by patriotic and laughable speeches by Masters KENNEDY and DOHERTY, singing by the girls and many choruses by the boys. In their singing their teacher, Miss KEYES, has taken much pains, and with pleasing success. On this occasion Mr. LUCIUS HART assisted in this branch, in his usual style. Addresses to the School were made by the Superintendents, by Mr. C. C. LEIGH and Dr. FRANK. TUTHILL. Among the visitors we noticed Mr. STILLMAN, (of the Novelty works,) Mr. DOWNER and Mr. SCOTT, Mr. PARDEE and Mr. R. M. HAMSON of the War Department, Washington. A plentiful lunch, provided by Superintendent KETCHAM, kept the spirits of all hands up and "good natured nature."

It is estimated that 10,000 persons were present at the Iowa State Fair, held at Fairfield in that State on Thursday week.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

THE PEOPLE vs. ANSON HERRICK.

POINTS FOR DEFENCE.

Argument of Mr. Brady—District Attorney's Reply.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Jury Disagree and are Discharged.

OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY, Oct. 24. Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The court-room, from the moment of its opening this morning, was filled to excess. The interest appeared to have reached its climax.

Mr. Whiting rose and presented the points which the defence claimed should be charged to the Jury. They were as follows:

POINTS FOR DEFENCE.

First—Waring, on his own testimony, is an accomplice, and as such, should be corroborated, and, if not corroborated, the defendant should be acquitted.

Second—The corroboration required by law to support Waring's testimony, should be the proof of facts tending to fix guilt upon Herrick, and which are not reasonably consistent with his innocence. The corroboration must be as to such and so many parts of the accomplices' evidence, (without regard to what those parts may be,) as to reasonably induce the Jury to believe that, bad as he is, he is telling the truth.

Third—If Waring's testimony does not establish, beyond reasonable doubt, that Herrick accepted the check, and intended, at the time he received it, that it should influence his action or vote, he cannot be convicted.

Fourth—Even if the Jury believe that Herrick received the check, and subsequently obtained the money for it, he cannot be convicted if he never, in *fact*, intended that the check or money should secure his official influence, vote, or action.

Fifth—If the Jury believe that Waring, in giving his testimony, has wilfully made a false statement in regard to any material fact in his narration, in judgment of law he is unworthy of any credit, and it is their duty to discredit him entirely.

Sixth—The burden of proving the guilt of the accused rests upon the prosecution, who must establish it beyond all reasonable doubt.

Seventh—The finding of the bill of indictment is no evidence whatever of Herrick's guilt, and is not to be considered as evidence by the Jury.

Eighth—Testimony as to conversations, such as that given by Waring in relating his alleged interview with Herrick, is to be received by the Jury with great caution, such testimony being regarded in law as weak and dangerous.

Ninth—If the Jury believe that Herrick, before the alleged receipt of the check by him, had determined to vote for the measure in question, and would have done so, then he was not influenced by the check, and cannot be convicted of the crime charged.

Tenth—If Herrick had no intention that the check should influence his vote or action *when he received it*, no intention afterwards formed to keep that check or its avails would justify his conviction.

Eleventh—In weighing the credibility of Waring's testimony the Jury are to regard the threat, "That there was evidence enough to *convict* him, and that unless he gave evidence against Herrick they would indict him," as a very strong, if not a sufficient inducement to Waring to falsify the truth.

Twelfth—The Jury are to take into consideration the fact that Murphy concocted this matter; his subsequent acts, his interviews with the Grand Jury, with Mayor Wood, and the foreman of the Grand Jury at Wood's office, and the threat to indict and convict Waring unless he testified against Herrick, as creating strong suspicions of unfairness in procuring the indictment, and sufficient to call on the prosecutor to explain by evidence such an unprecedented transaction.

Thirteenth—If Waring, whilst under oath before the Grand Jury, told contradictory stories in relating the transaction, or has on this trial related the facts in any material parts different from those related before the Grand Jury, or has been contradicted in any material part by other witnesses, then in judgment of law the inference is unavoidable that he has fabricated the story and is unworthy of credit.

Mr. Brady rose and proceeded to address the Jury in behalf of the defendant. His speech occupied three hours in delivery, and was characterized alike by logical force, clear and concise statement, brilliant illustration, touching eloquence, and scathing sarcasm and rebuke. The gist of his argument went to show that the alleged bribery was the result of a conspiracy between the Mayor, Waring and Murphy, originating in the bitter personal hostility of the Mayor to the defendant. The conduct of the Mayor was rigorously criticised, and, by a process of ingenious synthesis, a striking presumption was raised from certain facts elicited from the witnesses for the prosecution, that Fernando Wood did himself contrive the facts on which this charge of bribery has been brought. The discrepancies and contradictions in Waring's testimony, and the improbability of several of Murphy's statements, were dwelt upon at much length.

When the learned gentleman had concluded, a brief pause occurred, and Mr. Whiting presented the following additional requests to charge:

Fourteenth—That if the Jury came to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy between Wood, Waring and Murphy, it is a perfect answer to this case in the judgment of the law. Again, that the history of the administration of justice presents no case in which the accomplice has been permitted to give evidence, not only to prove the narration connected with the transaction charged, but to prove the *corpus delicti* itself—the body of the offence; and that in no case will the law permit a party to be convicted upon the uncorroborated and unsupported evidence of the man who originated the crime, and proves the body of the crime, &c., and there is no corroborative evidence in the case—and that in the judgment of the law, no man can be convicted on the testimony of such witness.

The District Attorney then addressed the Court in reply. His speech was marked by lucidity of arrangement, compactness of statement, deliberate calmness of tone, and clearness and force of style. He maintained that the acts of the defendant himself, and the cognovits of his counsel confirmed the leading facts testified to by Waring, and sustained the charge. He vindicated the Mayor from the aspersions and objurgations of the counsel who had addressed the Jury for the defence, and reiterated his wish to be considered as assuming the entire responsibility of the indictments against the defendant. At the termination of his argument, which was wound up at a few minutes past three P. M.,

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Court proceeded to charge the Jury. The learned Judge said it is my province to address you not in the language of oratory, but in that of simple narration and dry legal logic. I shall begin, therefore, by reminding you that prior to the year 1853, this community was filled with rumors—whether well or ill-founded it is not now our duty to inquire—of the tendency, in municipal transactions, to official corruption. In consequence thereof the Legislature, in the month of April of that year, passed an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. In that Charter was inserted a provision to make the promise, offer or receiving of a bribe, a high crime and misdemeanor on the part of any member of the Common Council, which, by the terms of that Charter, was to be newly organized. That act, *before being put into effect, was to be submitted* in the month of June following to the votes of the electors of this City.

At that election, the amended charter with that provision was adopted by the popular voice, and, as was supposed, it became law. Not long afterwards, however, a question arose in one branch of the Supreme Court of the City in regard to whether or not it was competent, by the Legislature, to make the adoption or non-adoption of a law passed by them rest on the popular vote, they themselves being elected to represent the will of the people. It was decided that law was null and void; at least, it appears so, and I give you my inference from dates and facts, for the Legislature were called upon in the month of July in that year, to look into this subject again; they did do it, and on the 18th of July they passed an act to amend the existing law relating to bribery and extending the provision in regard to bribery in that amended charter of this City, to all, or nearly all the officers of this State, including members of the Legislature and the Judiciary. That professes to be an act to amend the existing law relating to bribery, and under it it is provided that every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, going through the whole list of officials, or to any member of Common Council in this State, or Mayor, or any other officer, any money, goods, right in action, such as a check or promissory note, or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary or personal advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action upon any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the State Prison for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined in the sum of $5,000, or both.

That case applies exclusively to the briber, or the one who proposes or offers the bribe. Now, what is to be the fate of him to whom the proposal is made? Every officer who shall accept any such gift, thing of value, or advantage, or any promise, or undertaking to furnish the same, on any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action, shall be influenced thereby, or given in any particular manner, or side of any question then pending, or which may be brought before him in his official capacity, or who directly or indirectly shall demand, require, propose to receive, receive, or entertain any request or proposition for any such gift, thing of value or advantage, as a motive for his vote or action, shall, upon conviction, be ever after disqualified from holding any public office or appointment in the State, and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of years not exceeding ten years, or by a fine of $5,000, or both.

Then there are inserted two sections which must be borne in mind as determining the legality and competency of testimony.

Every individual offending against the preceding provisions of this article, shall be a competent witness against any other person so offending, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Magistrate, or Grand Jury, or in any Court, in the same manner as other persons, and the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

This act then goes on further: In any prosecution for such offence, if any person shall refuse, or, without just cause, omit to appear, or to produce any paper or writing before any Magistrate or Grand Jury, or any Court, according to the requirement of a subpoena for that purpose duly served upon him, or if any competent person there present shall, when duly required, refuse or omit to testify, the Magistrate or Court in which such prosecution shall be pending may, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law for contempt of Court, order such witness to be imprisoned, until he shall consent to appear and testify, or present such paper or writing.

The Court then proceeded to examine the facts of the case, as presented in the testimony elicited on the trial. It appears, gentlemen, said the learned Judge,—and we may as well begin at the commencement of this case—that sometime in February last a contest arose among the owners of lots in the upper part of the City, in what may be called its rural district, as to the proper grade of the street or road leading to and from the Harlgate Ferry; one party contending that the grade as then established was the proper grade, and the other that it involved too deep a cutting through a rocky hill at great expense and to the great damage of some of the owners, especially those whose lots would as a consequence be left so high above the street as to require the removal of a large mass of rock to bring them to its level.

The diversity of opinion was a very natural one, and the mere fact that the accused or any other member of the Common Council was in favor of, or against, the proposed change, furnished of itself not the slightest ground for impeaching his motives. You will recollect, without adverting to other evidence, the frank and manly testimony of Bryan McCahill—one of the members of the second board—which as it seems, to me must satisfy any mind on that point. He voted for the measure. He did so, he says, after careful examination, believing it to be just and right. He spurned the proffered bribe. The Court entertaining no doubt—and I think the Jury will entertain none—of his truth and sincerity. You may assume then, I think, in the further consideration of the question of guilt or innocence, that the measure was one which any honest man might advocate and still be honest.

As no man, however, can lawfully accept a bribe to vote for a just measure, or even to vote for a measure which he would have voted for without such bribe, we are still left to inquire was there a bribe received or not.

Waring, a reluctant witness—whose testimony is essential to the case on the part of the People—says there was; that he paid it in a check for $100; that the check was subsequently presented to the Bank by some person, the amount drawn out and charged in his account, and the voucher, with others, returned to him in balancing his bank-book; thus showing, if his statement is believed, that the check was not only tendered, but, although declined at first, was ultimately retained and used, and, therefore, accepted, and that, too, (a circumstance which, if true, would greatly aggravate the offence,) after ample time for reflection and change of purpose.

Does Waring, then,—for that is the next inquiry—indeed, it may be said to be the sole inquiry—speak the truth, or is he not only a *particeps criminis*, which he admits, but at one and the same time a reluctant and a perjured witness?

That there was a check of the character and description mentioned by him, is proved by its production, and by the officer of the Bank. That it was tendered to the accused by Waring is equally certain; for the accused has proved by his brother's testimony, which he of course cannot question, that in an interview with Waring, shortly after the finding of the indictment, he, the accused, speaking of a check, said, among other things, "You know, Waring, that I told you to put it back in your pocket."

The offer, therefore, is established. And it may be proper here to say that such an "offer," merely unaccepted, is a felony in the person making it, and that "to entertain (if the fact were so) any negotiation or proposition for any such gift," is an offence in the eye of the law, equally criminal in the party to whom the offer is made.

Did the defendant then entertain the offer?

Waring swears that when he handed the check to the defendant, the latter said "he did not wish to receive anything of the kind, and shoved it back—but he, Waring, replied that he would leave it with him, and he might return it at some future time if he thought fit, should the object not be accomplished;" to which the Alderman responded, that if the measure did not pass, he certainly would return the check, retaining it in his hand.

The defence, you will observe, assumes that Waring swore falsely, not only here, but before the Grand Jury. How, then,—for it was after the indictment,—could the accused apply to this perjured man, then already perjured, for an affidavit to be used in this Court as a reliable statement on which to found an important motion—the motion to quash the indictment?

Mr. Brady desired to know if he would have a right to answer an argument addressed to the jury by the bench?

The Judge—Wait till the Court is through.

Mr. Brady—I shall certainly claim a right to answer that.

The Court—The whole testimony of the defendant's brother suggests matter for grave reflection. A party at the time under indictment goes with another, connected with him by the closest ties of blood, to the house of a witness whose testimony it was all-important to overthrow. No other individual is present; none is offered to be called in to guard the witness from possible misapprehension of his meaning or mis-statement of his language. Strong asseverations are made to him, and that at a time when his mind was greatly excited and confused; and his answers, and in some instances even his silence, are sought to be used as admissions of the truth of what was thus asserted to him, and as contradictions of his deliberately sworn statements here in open Court.

Such evidence, so obtained, it is obvious requires to be carefully weighed.

But how—admitting the interview to be ever so correctly reported—can one reconcile the unsworn statement of the accused on that occasion, "that he told Waring to put the check back in his pocket," with the fact that the check notwithstanding was presented at the Bank and paid? Did Waring, as requested, actually return it to his pocket and then make a tender of the same identical check to some more yielding official? He swears that he did not—and what evidence on that point is there to contradict his oath? If untrue, why was not the Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank called to prove that he received the check from the Nassau Bank, and then the Cashier of the Nassau Bank to prove from whom he received it, and so back from step to step to the individual, whoever he might be, that first received it from the drawer? Why was not the partner of the accused—he it appears kept an account in the Nassau Bank—why was he not called, if such were the fact, to swear that he never saw the check and never deposited it in the Nassau Bank, or if he did, that he received it from some individual other than the accused, who, upon being named, could have been brought up to testify?

The statement of Waring, you will perceive, if false, was perfectly susceptible of contradiction. If the accused did not receive the check—a check, it will be observed, with such ear marks as readily identify it—if he did not receive it from Waring and keep it, and use it, somebody else did, that is *certain*, and this somebody, as we have seen, was easily ascertained.

But Waring, it is said, has contradicted himself. That is so. You have heard the explanation which he gives, and which one of the members of the Grand Jury in part, at least, confirms. He was, when first examined, taken by surprise, sick and confused, and laboring under an anxious apprehension of legally criminating himself. After an opportunity to take counsel, being informed, and informed truly, that his testimony, whatever it might be, could not be used against him, he determined, seemingly, at least, as it struck the juror, to make a clean breast of it.

You will consider this explanation, and give it the weight to which, in your *judgment*, it may be entitled.

Again, it is said that the witness Waring, by his own showing, was a participator in the offence. That circumstance is calculated to weaken the force of his testimony, and to demand for it a rigid scrutiny. It does not disqualify him. On the contrary, the bribery act not only permits, but compels him, to testify, and it would be a most extraordinary inconsistency first to compel and then to disbelieve him, no matter what the character of his testimony. Besides, and that is a pertinent inquiry, what motive has the witness now to add perjury to bribery? He does not screen, but criminates himself; at least in character. He has no friend to serve, as it would seem, or enemy to punish. He was anxious—even importunate—as Mr. Meighan proves, that the prosecution should be stopped. He went before the Grand Jury as he came here, by the compulsory process of the law. He never revealed the story till he was compelled, and knows not how he came to be summoned.

There is no pretence that the accused—like Councilman McCahill—when the bribe was tendered, indignantly rejected the outrageous insult. All that he said—*taking his own version, as stated in his brother's* account of the interview after the indictment, when he sought to get an affidavit from Waring—was, "Waring, you know I never took or agreed to take the check, and that there was no understanding between us on the subject; you knew I never saw it after I told you to put it back in your pocket." Nothing indignant in all this—nothing like the natural outbreak of offended virtue against a man who had first sought to seduce him into a felony, and had afterwards perpetrated another felony to fasten it on him.

Does then the testimony of Mr. Hugh Herrick, admitting it to be entirely unbiassed by the natural, and I had almost said justifiable, influence of fraternal sympathy—does his testimony, viewing it in all its bearings, tend to destroy that of Waring, or to strengthen it? It is your province, gentlemen, and I may say it is in this case, if not already done, the principal labor to be performed by you, carefully, and with a single eye to the truth, to compare the statements of these two witnesses, in connection with the check produced and with the evidence of the officer of the bank on which it was drawn, and to deduce from each separately, and form altogether, such conclusions as in your judgment they may seem to warrant.

The case, gentlemen, is in your hands. You—and you alone—are the judges of the facts on which the result depends. The Court may comment, but it is for the Jury to decide. You will render, I am satisfied, a just verdict—just to the People, and just to the accused—taking care, as the law requires, to give to the latter the benefit of any rational doubts.

The Court then took up the points presented by the defence, as above, and charged all but the fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth.

Of three additional points which had been handed up, only the last, (claiming that if Waring was disbelieved the case for the prosecution failed,) was charged.

Mr. Brady rose, and excepted to His Honor's having expressed any opinion at all to the Jury on the questions of fact, on the ground that the defence was not required to convince him (the Judge,) of any fact, but the Jury, and that to them belonged exclusively the right of determining the facts. He excepted entirely to his Honor's expressing any opinion on the subject of Waring's being or not being a reluctant witness before the Grand Jury; and, if the District Attorney made no objection, in order to save time, he would specifically object to each and every opinion that the Court had expressed to the Jury about the facts of this case, in the course of the whole decision. He also excepted, specifically, to the refusal to charge any of their points which the Court had not charged; and also, excepted to such instructions of the Court as were inconsistent with the requests the defence had made.

Mr. Whiting wished further to except specifically to the refusal by the Court to charge the 11th and 12th points, on the ground that they did not apply to this case.

A brief conversation occurred between the Judge and Mr. Hart, a Juror, who has been suffering at night from intermittent neuralgia, and who was anxious to know how he was to be dealt with, in case the Jury were locked up for the night. His illness, he said, would preclude him from remaining in Court with the rest.

The Judge declined for the present to state what course would be determined on, and

The Jury retired at 5¼ o'clock.

The Jury were discharged at 8¾ o'clock. They *could not agree on a verdict*, as they stood *eight for not guilty*, and *four for guilty*.

CORRECTION.—We have been requested to state that the name of one of the witnesses in the above case, and an abstract of whose testimony we gave in yesterday's TIMES, is not "Nathaniel W. Meehan," as our Reporter gave it from imperfect hearing, but "Thaddeus W. Meighan."

MATSELL'S NATIVITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BRIGGS READY TO REPORT.

BUT THEY WON'T RECEIVE IT.

SAM PALE ABOUT THE GILLS.

Curtailed Tailpiece of the Report.

The Board of Aldermen met last night at the usual hour, the President, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the Board proceeded to the business of the evening, which was of but little public importance. The report of the Committee relative to confirming the amount of assessment for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-third-street, from Avenue A to Third-avenue, was read, and gave rise to a prolonged debate, many members objecting to the manner in which the work was done.

THE GREAT MATSELL QUESTION.

Alderman BRIGGS presented a long report from the Police Investigation Committee.

"SQUENCHED."

Alderman VARIAN objected to its being received by the Board, as it was the last night of meeting for the present month, and a great deal of business remained to be transacted.

Alderman KELLY thought that the Report should be laid on the table until it was printed, so that they might all read it.

Alderman ELY wished to know if the Report was signed by a majority of the Committee, because, if it was not, it was no Report.

Alderman TUCKER had read fifty pages of the Report, and had not had time to read the rest. He had therefore, though one of the Committee, not signed his name. He wished the Report to be handed back to the Alderman, that he might have an opportunity of reading it, before he decided to sign it.

The Report was then handed back to Alderman BRIGGS, and after some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in November.

Now, reader, take a breath, and we will say something more about the Briggs Report.

A great grief should fall upon our people. The Report was ready, but because it had only one name to it, they would not receive it. Shame upon all hands who, in matters of such desperate consequence, insisted upon a form. And so the thing goes over till after election, and Sam's best chance for sending all the candidates to the bottom is a gone opportunity!

But the Report itself was a smasher. We had one glimpse of it, from which we discovered that it is, when rolled up, about the size of a hat, and to bind it when printed, would require the hides of two large calves.

Knowing that in the crowded state of the columns of the Press universal, it would not be entirely convenient to get the whole of it in among the city items without crowding out some of the police news, Mr. BRANCH kindly undertook to condense it. This condensation would not occupy more than three or four columns. But as it was the struggle of the renowned condenser to get all the facts in, we find that he goes though the abstract very much like an eagle with his pinions tied by a tow-string to his legs. There is none of the inimitable Secretary about it—not a "Screech of the Alligator"—not a single howl of the wolf, that has frightened all pretensive aliens into fits,—not one touch of the hand that has lately so often "played upon the harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect."

Very near the close, however, as the facts get thinned out, the genius of the noble Secretary springs almost clear of its trammels. From this point we accompany him:

THE TAILPIECE OF BRANCH'S ABSTRACT OF BRIGGS' REPORT.

Mr. Matsell swore before the Police Committee that he did not know where his father resided in Europe. His father died only ten years since, and his mother only three, who, or William, Mary or Susan apparently told him where they once lived in England. Moreover, being six years old at his immigration, he should remember nothing of the three months' voyage of the *Perseus*, the famine on board, the terrific storm which cast the *Perseus* on her beam ends, the bad reputation of some of the passengers, and the great excitement throughout the voyage caused by the strange conduct of two of the passengers. Mr. Matsell, Chief of Police, also swore that his name was George Washington Matsell; but his own father's return in his Naturalization Report says that his son's name is George Matsell only, and the Brandon Register and affidavits say so—which leaves a questionable oath between the parties.

George Matsell swore he was born in 1811, which corresponds with the Naturalization Report of his father, with the Brandon Register, and with the American and English affidavits.

George Matsell, the Chief of Police, also swore before the Police Committee, that the only evidence he ever had of his place of nativity, was that his mother (who died only two or three years since) told him that he was born in America. Now, George Matsell, tailor, in his Naturalization Report, says that his son George (the present Chief of Police) was an alien of *seven years old in the Spring of 1819*, which made George, according to the simplest principles of subtraction, about *six years old in the Autumn of 1817*, when he arrived in the ship *Perseus*, with his father, in America. The question is then very naturally asked, How could George Matsell, the Chief of Police, (whom his own father says, in his Naturalization Report, was an alien of seven years old in 1819, have been born in America, as he says his mother told him, who herself arrived in America in 1817, when her son George was about six years old, and of foreign birth?

MELODIOUS HARMONY.

George Matsell, tailor, says in his Naturalization Report, that he was born in Walsingham, Norfolk County, which melodiously harmonizes with the Register of Brandon, one-half of which town is in Norfolk and the other half in Suffolk County. Charles Farrow, Parish Clerk and the great Undertaker of Brandon, swore that

THE MATSELL FAMILY NEARLY EXTINCT.

he never knew nor heard of a "person or family named Matsell, except that of George Matsell, tailor;" and Mr. Branch could hear of none for two hundred miles around *Brandon; nor could he find any of that name in the* grave-yards of Brandon or vicinity, which leaves the presumption that the race of Matsells became extinct in England at the emigration of George Matsell, tailor, in 1817. Joseph Sweet, of the *Sunday Leader* in this City, married Elizabeth Matsell, (three months old at her emigration,) and who resides in Forty-first-street, within a minute's walk of the Crystal Palace. And what is most remarkable, Mr. Sweet has not a word in defence of Mr. Matsell, his brother-in-law, but rather sympathises with the Police Committee, which shows

WHAT FEATS MATSELL HAS PERFORMED.

the integrity of the man. George (W.) Matsell, then, a British subject, has defrauded the citizens of New-York for a quarter of a century, in assuming the right of suffrage; and as a Custom House officer, as a Police Justice, and as Chief of Police during the past ten years, at whose inauguration into the above positions of trust and emolument, and high responsibility, he was compelled to swear that he was a citizen of the United States. He has, moreover, recently defied the Legislature, the Courts, the Corporation, and the people. He has sworn against his own father and against his own mother, when hardly cold in their graves. He has forged and sworn falsely as to his own name; he is an alien, and does not and dares not deny it before the Committee or elsewhere. He has metamorphosed the habitation of his own sister into an impregnable fortress, lest she will appear and convict him. He will not permit the subpoenas of Mr. Valentine to be served on his sister Mary, knowing, the instant she appears in the City Hall, that he will be forever branded with alienage and perjury, and will soon be on his journey to a sunless incarceration of great and marked duration. He has bought City property to an unlimited extent, which is in open violation of the Charter, and for which alone he should be instantly

MONSTROUSLY BAMBOOZLED THEM.

ejected from office. He has monstrously bamboozled the people. He has, through the violation of common decorum, and by dishonorable stratagem, lobbied laws through the Legislature by which he retains his post for life, palpably against the spirit of our institutions, and which is only tolerated by despots and other monarchical countries.

ALMOST EVERYTHING.

He is the source of the bloody strife at primary and local elections, and contrives, through brute force, and his police satellites, to elect nearly all the Heads of Departments, Judiciary, &c., who in return are his abject slaves, and screen him in the present audacious contumacy, and in every species of wrong against the American citizen.

In view of all this, and a volume of similar iniquity and infamy, the Police Committee respectfully and cheerfully recommend for adoption the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The office of Chief of Police of the City of New-York is occupied by a British alien, (and he does not deny it,) and he has, therefore, never had the necessary qualifications to hold office; therefore,

Resolved, That the office of Chief of Police of the City of New-York is hereby declared vacant.

Wm. Curtis Noyes has publicly declared that Mr. Matsell can be discharged, [illegible], by the Board of Aldermen or both branches of the Corporation, or by the Police Commissioners, if they are satisfied he is an alien. And Mr. Noyes has no superior in civil jurisprudence.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held April 26, 1855, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz.:

Whereas, The Special Committee has been greatly insulted and their power defied by William Mackellar, Mr. Matsell's chief clerk, therefore,

Resolved, That the Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Briggs, C. H. Tucker, and Herrick, which was appointed to ascertain the truthfulness of George W. Matsell's report, respecting the nativity, imprisonment, &c., of policemen, be and they are hereby empowered to investigate all frauds and corruptions in every branch of the Police Department; and also the manner in which the same is and has been conducted, in addition to the power they possess by a previous resolution of this Board.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAS DONE FOR ITS MONEY.

One of the first fruits, under the above resolution, was the payment of about $600 of arrears "dog-pound money" into the City Treasury, by Mr. Mackellar, Mr. Matsell's chief clerk, who was questioned one day what he had done with it, and he disgorged it on the next, to the high gratification of the Committee, and to the sorrow of Mackellar. Mr. Matsell was found to have had 162 conveyances of City property to himself and his friend Capt. Norris, of the Tenth Ward, from 1849 up to the letter S in 1856. Mr. Matsell, at this rate, would apparently soon monopolize a large portion of the City. "And the conveyance" of a solitary lot subjects him to impeachment.

Capt. Leonard, of the Second Ward, was charged with receiving money for obtaining police appointments. Capt. Bowyer was charged with receiving pay as a public policeman and as a Crystal Palace policeman at the same time, and that Mr. Matsell indorsed the bills with an oath. The integrity of Capt. Norris was also arraigned before the Committee.

THE OLD TALE.

Thomas Munday, Nicholas Seagrist, Capt. Norris, Mr. Mackellar, Mr. Matsell and others, were charged with robbing the funeral pall of Henry Clay, of some miserable broadcloth, when his sacred person passed through this City on its way to its silent and eternal repose at Ashland. Mr. Matsell is said to have had two talmas from the pall of the modern Roman. He is also said to have appropriated some public oil-cloth to the decoration of his private abode. Efforts were made to ascertain where and when the stolen property was sold, but in vain. Also the final disposition of stolen property. But Matsell, Mackellar, McCann and Webster were incredibly abusive and contumacious.

NO CONTEMPT INTENDED.

Judges Woodruff and Ingraham sustained them, and hence no information could be obtained, and the Committee were utterly foiled. Judge Woodruff protected the contumacious witnesses on the ground that they were not served with the last original order of attachment by Judge Daly, although the order was read to the contumacious witnesses before the Committee. Judge Daly has imitated Aristides throughout the severe and protracted contest, and deserves the cordial homage of all meritorious citizens, for his efforts to sustain the first legitimate contumacious enactment, without which subpoenas are worthless, and government itself a perfect nullity.

HOW BIG THE REPORT IS.

The testimony elicited, and the legal proceedings under the fraud and corruption resolution, would make a large volume, but as the report is already voluminous, the Committee will take leave of the subject for the present, with the earnest hope that they will be permitted to continue their labors, and until they have made the contumacious witnesses answer the questions already propounded to them, and thus establish the precedent that officials especially shall be compelled to respect the Committees of the Common Council, and not be permitted to insult them with impunity. In the absence of this there can be no security from a widespread corruption and demoralization, and no protection whatever to the great industrious and virtuous classes.

"CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY."

Incidents.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your readers, amid all the excitements of war and politics, may still have an ear for the little histories always going on under the surface of grand events—stories of poverty, of the children of the friendless and abandoned, who are leading their own unique life, far down near the foundations of society, or who are just aided to start on something better and more hopeful.

Journal of Newsboys' Lodging-House, July 18, 1855.

THE WILD IRISH BOY.

THOMAS BUTLER, from Carlow in the Green Isle, came from the office of the Children's Aid Society this evening to have, as he expressed it, "six good penn'orth's of sleep in the Newsboys' Lodging House." He never could have this at home; that is, at his step-father's house. "My owld mother, d'ye see," said Thomas, "has got her third husband—my own father died when I was a bit ov a gossoon, about the size of a walkin' stick. The whole ov them"—here THOMAS stretched out his hands in the narration—"the whole ov them wor better to me than my shtepfather that now is." THOMAS seemed to have got an idea that his mother had been a kind of female Bluebeard, and wife to a dozen husbands, so much had the unkindness of one multiplied their personalities. "Her second man was as good to me as the father that borned me, but he died of the black cholera,—the sorra be on it,—and the craythers of childhren he had by my mother went along wid him. Troth, I was most killed out an' out when they put him into the coffin wid a pillow of straw under his head. 'Twas the sorraful day to me anyhow. This boshal—she has now shtruck me as often as I have fingers and toes. I got so skeered by him intirely that I didn't like to be undher one roof wid him; so I worked round, shoveled coal for the quality in the big avenue, and carried iron in a smithy, and run of errands for the naybors."

"And who sent you to the office of the Children's Aid Society?"

"Why, then, I'll tell you how it was. I was shoveling snow ov a day last Winter—clearing a carriage-way for a gentleman—and I was very cowld intirely—blowing my fingers to keep them warm, when a gintleman saw me. There was compassion in his heart as well as in his eyes, I'll be bail. He spoke to me for a good while; though it was very cold, I feel like as if it was in my heart yet. Well he towld me to come to the office, and I kem; and Mr. M. has a heart for me, too, and will get me a sitwation with some farmer in the country; wid God's blessing I may get along, and be out ov the way ov getting struck by him—by my shtepfather, you know."

THOMAS, before his renovation in the bathroom of the Newsboys, and before he had doffed his Celtic costume, was quite a character to look at. His straw hat, almost crownless, was placed rather carelessly, as if it had fallen by accident, on a thick shock of hair, uncombed and dishevelled. *His shoes were gaping; his pants* were barely fit for looking at, and the coat had been divested of one-half of the tail, and the other part was suspended by a thread, and hung dangling against his thighs. His countenance, though not ugly, had something at times very simple in the expression. On the stage, so attired, and with such a figure, he would appear to be overdone.

"How did you lose the tail of your coat, THOMAS?"

"Why then, faith, 'tis myself can't tell. I dunno whether 'twas the dog as did it, (looking over his shoulder as if in search of some imaginary animal,) or whether it was the nail in the wall, or whether it was blowed down; so, d'ye see, the t'other end of the tail is gone altogether."

Mr. VAN METER was taking some boys with him to the West—hard boys some of them, too, as the event proved, and he became interested in THOMAS' story—but after a little conversation with him he became puzzled.

"I don't know what I can do with him," said Mr. VAN METER. "He is extremely stupid, and no one will take him—a thought strikes me. I have received a letter from home, and by it I have learned sad news. My child is very ill, and my wife's time is consequently a good deal employed. It will be a good thing if I take THOMAS into my own family."

THE NEWSBOYS ON THE TAKING OF SEBASTOPOL.

Though the Newsboys do not appear to be influenced by any political principle, in their opinions about the war in the Crimea, they debate the Siege of Sebastopol in their own way very often.

"Say," said Barney, with all the dignity of a captain among them, "I don't go in for taking Sebastopol. Extras wouldn't sell well after, d'ye see. Let the Russian get whipt, and what will become of our trade?" "Well," said Cigars, "if Sebastopol is taken, we'll have another Loss of the *Arctic* day of it. Oh! wasn't that a time!" "The last bombarder," said Fatty, "gave me three extra plates at the Nassau—and three shillings I paid as I owed. The death of Lord Ragland wasn't worth an oyster-pie." "The Emperor Nick's was a better affair," said Fatty. "Yes, sir," said Paddy Moore. "Let me see; the death of the Emperor Nicke put seventy-six cents in the bank, and gave me a new pair of pants as good as second-hand." "One battle," said the Yank, lifting up his eyes from his book, "is better than twenty deaths. Why don't they blow up a ship or a fortress—I dunno that we have much in that way at all, as we read in the life of PAUL JONES here." "Well, said Barney, "I guess there's no PAUL JONES among 'em. Give me a look at that, Yank, when you get through with it. I want to see how PAUL did those things."

And so the conversation was diverted into another channel.

SEPT. 2.—FATTY AS THE WANDERING MENDICANT.

As soon as the library was opened by Mr. TRACY, the boys flew to the books with the same avidity as on other nights. One or two only who looked fatigued, did not read, and of these a little boy complained that he was heavy with the fever and ague, which he had caught in a canal in New-Jersey. Fatty read and joked alternately. Now he was pirouetting and dancing on one leg, the next moment lounging and reading. Shouldering a large bag of books which lay on a form, he sidled up to the table, and in a drawling tone, like a beggar at an inn door, asked Mr. TRACY if he could have lodgings for the night; and he gave utterance to the beggar's petition and blessing for the benefaction promised, so characteristically, that it made us all laugh heartily. He was inimitable. He limped as if he had peas in his brogues, and stooped like a man habitually careworn from bearing the burden of a beggar's wallet. "I had for my dinner at the Nassau," said Fatty, "seven plates of cakes, two oyster pies, clam soup, hash and molasses, a cup of coffee, and a glass of lemonade."

THE "YANK" ON "NEWSPAPER STANDS."

July 26—Yank, though not often garrulous, can gossip at intervals in a very entertaining manner. He related a good deal about newspaper stands and their owners this evening. The Yank is tolerably versed in these details, and his descriptive power is considerable. About the circulation of *Harper's Magazine* he gave us some information, the immense sale of which, by the wholesale dealers, surprised us not a little. The newsboys make a very good trade of it; they sell the *Magazine* at twenty cents a number, and have five cents profit on every number of which they dispose. "Little BILLY ATTY, the newsboy," said Yank, "is such a favorite at HARPER'S, that he gets the *Magazine* before those who take a thousand copies. The owner of the stand at the Post-Office finds it a good thing. He is rich, I tell you; he wouldn't sell his stand for five hundred dollars; on a Saturday he makes fifteen dollars—sells a hundred *Heralds* and as many *Times*. He mails a great number to California; you see he has the covers ready, and he is always at hand to the Post-Office at all hours. He sells a considerable lot of books, too; but *Harper* is his best selling one; that goes better than well, I guess. There isn't a man in New-York, as owns a stand, can compete with this man, but the chap as keeps the stand at the Astor House. He pays nothing for it, but keeps the waiters and barkeepers on his hands—he furnishes them with papers, d'ye see; and not one of us newsboys dare show his nose a-top of the steps, not to mention the bar. I just went up like, one day, and one of those *Shanghis* came down on me like a streak of lightning. He caught me by the breeches, and twirled me around like a humming top. He made me get down quicker than I came up, I guess. He don't sell on Sunday, but he sold the right for that day to another for one hundred dollars. To any one who buys a privilege of him, it comes pretty high, I tell you."

Harper's Magazine was the stock in trade of several of the boys to-day. We can overhear them talking of the sale and profit made thereby. One made six shillings; another threw a quarter on the table, with the independent smirk of a successful trader, and said, "I owe a shilling since last night—take it out of that. I'm a going to put some dimes in the bank, as Mr. TRACY says; the winter is a comin' on. *Harper's* is better than extras, to-day."

Our most important enterprise is still the sending these vagabonds or deserted children to homes in the country. We have now hundreds of letters from these poor creatures, or from their employers, in all parts of the country. The success is wonderful. We have sent some 1,600 children to good homes; and the changes wrought in the filthy, lousy, abandoned, ignorant girls and boys, who here would have been pests of the City, are the most encouraging and inspiriting to all engaged in the work.

It is right that the public should know our difficulties as well as our results. We depend entirely on private subscriptions and donations. At this time our treasury has hardly $50. Our appeals have always met with a quick response, and we expect now to be sustained. Moneys intended for us can be sent to the office, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or the Metropolitan Bank, addressed to the Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society.

C. L. B.

Dutch Reformed Synod—Thursday Morning's Sitting.

The subject of the admission of the North Carolinian Classis was resumed. Several members having spoken, Rev. Dr. HOWE returned to the argument. He observed among other things, that the selling of Joseph into Egypt was a great sin, but great good resulted from it. So the stealing of human beings from Africa had brought them under the influence of Christian civilization.

Dr. HOWE, Rev. Mr. PIERCE, and others, having spoken, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE defined his views more closely. Though he agreed to an extent with Dr. HOWE, and would not exclude a slaveholder from the Church, he wished to know whether in the event of this proposed union he should be at liberty to preach to a Southern audience that when Christ comes in his glory every man shall be free? He should like to know more about Carolinian Church discipline; he did not wish to preach Street Abolitionism in a Southern pulpit; his desire was to save the Dutch Church from trouble. He wished to know if union would permit them to plead for the *right of every man, slave or slaveholder*, to read the Word of God and His rights to *demand* to be taught to read it. Where is the Dutch Church in which those rights cannot be avowed? Would their advocacy disturb the South? He had never sympathised with malignant interference with the South; he wished to gag neither party; he was willing to send missionaries to the South, but he was not willing to take trouble into the Church.

Judge BAKER by way of a test vote, and thinking it useless after the speech of Dr. BETHUNE to protract the question, proposed that the whole matter be laid on the table, which was affirmed by 44 to 41.

Rev. Dr. HOWE called for the yeas and nays, a proposition which led to much debate. Ultimately the "yeas" and "nays" were called from the roll, when the previous decision was affirmed by a vote of 50 ayes to 47 nays, that the question be laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

The order of the day in reference to the report of the Classis of New-York was taken up. That document containing a paragraph deprecating the multiplication of objects of charity, it was considered desirable it should be struck out. The question being about to be put, the reading of the whole paragraph on the Board of Publication was also called for.

Rev. Dr. SCOTT hoped the motion to strike out would not prevail.

Mr. JEREMIAH suggested that the report be placed on file.

Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, of Philadelphia, defended the Board of Publication. He hoped the paragraph would be struck out.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, as a member of the Board of Education, expressed his approval of its action, and took a willing share of its responsibility. He was grieved that a Classis should have employed expressions which even by implication affected the integrity of the Board. They surely were not prepared to impeach the Board. He considered himself, in his capacity of the member of the Board, censured, and he called upon the Synod to defend both himself and his brethren from all unjust and unwarrantable aspersions. We are not, said the Rev. Dr., doing too much for the Dutch Church. That church was now only second in wealth to any church in New-York. We are able to support all the charities of our Church. It was hard to be now told that they were soliciting too much. His heart was too sad, too occupied with shame to feel indignation. He knew some Churches were poor, but he would go to his own Church and ask money for those churches. If this cry came from a poor section of the Church, he would say nothing, but coming from so high a quarter, he would notice their objections. He would advise his brethren that if they wished for success or popularity, to remind their people that Christ, though rich, for their sakes became poor, and bid them give of their abundance.

Mr. JEREMIAH thought the Classis of New-York ought not to be blamed for the utterance of a candid opinion.

The paragraph was struck out, and the full report, as amended, read and adopted.

A motion was made for adjournment to the Crystal Palace to accept the invitation of the American Institute. The business of the Synod is to be resumed next morning.

Subscriptions in Our Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

All the Public Schools in our City are under the general control of the Board of Education. A short time since the Principals of the schools received a circular urging a subscription among their pupils for the benefit of the orphan children of the Southern pestilence. Of course all felt that a general subscription for such objects would do honor to human nature; but our teachers are, in a "peculiar sense," "men under authority," subject to the rules and regulations of the Board of Trustees, who employ them, and of the Board of Education, from whom their pay is obtained. Hence, on account of a certain clause in Section 10 of Article 5, of the Rules and By-Laws of the Board of Education for 1855, a number of teachers have *hesitated* in regard to what was their duty in the premises. The forbidding clause says in substance, that no money shall be taken from the pupils of our schools for any purpose whatever, "unless the same shall be for the *sole benefit of the pupils*, and previously sanctioned by the Board of Trustees, or by this Board."

A WARD-SCHOOL TEACHER.

Shall they hear Him?

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: Why cannot we assemble the children of our Orphan Asylums and our Mission Schools, and tender the great Apostle of Temperance, JOHN B. GOUGH, an invitation to address them on some pleasant afternoon of next week? I had the pleasure, some nine or ten years ago, with some four or five thousand Sabbath-school children, of listening to him, in a beautiful grove near Ballston Spa, and never will that scene be forgotten by them. Almost any of our large, central churches or edifices can be easily procured for such an object. Let it be did.

A CITIZEN.

The "Joseph Walker" Troubles.

ANOTHER CHAPTER.

CHARLES F. BARNES, the late sub-contractor for the raising of the wreck of the *Joseph Walker*, residing at Brooklyn, was on Wednesday arrested by Sergt. MANSFIELD, of the Third District Police Court, on the complaint of WALTER R. JONES, charging him with perjury. The charge is based upon the decision of Justice WELSH, adopting Jones' [illegible] in the TIMES. Mr. BARNES was taken before Justice [illegible], and committed for examination.

Mr. BARNES was subsequently released on bail of $1,000, Ex-Alderman Doane of the Eleventh Ward becoming his bondsman.

Accident.

ROBERT GARRY, a lad aged 12 years, had his ankle severely fractured while on board the Bridge-street ferry boat, by the falling of an ex-carman on him. He was taken to the Seventh District Station-house, where his injury was attended to. He was after conveyed to his residence in Forty-ninth-street, near Second-avenue.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met Wednesday.—Commissioner PURDY offered the following:

Resolved, That the counsel of the Board of Commissioners report to this Board what reply he has received, if any, from the Governors of the Almshouse in relation to the proposition made by the Board to refer the matter in dispute to arbitration.

Mr. PURDY animadverted on the course of the Ten Governors, especially on the speech of Governor DRAPER at the last meeting of that Board. He feared the public mind would be unfavorably influenced by the action of the Governors.

Commissioner KENNEDY said the public were not to settle the dispute; it was the Courts, and when it came before them no doubt justice would be done the Commission, the Ten Governors and the public.

The resolution was at length carried.

CASE OF THE POOR DURING THE COMING WINTER.

The Vice-President read a report, requesting the Board to make provision for the poor during the coming Winter. He advocated paying the rent of very poor families rather than support them at Ward's Island, the former course being in his opinion the cheapest.

Commissioner MORGAN offered the following, which was carried:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the finances of the Commission of Emigration, it is the duty of the Board to exercise great frugality in every department; and that until the indebtedness of the Commission is reduced, and until otherwise ordered by the Board, what is known as out-door relief, (by giving money at the office,) be discontinued, and that instead thereof, all persons having a claim on the Commission for support, and requiring relief, be sent to the emigrant refuge on Ward's Island.

On this some debate occurred, in which the opinion was expressed that giving out-door relief would eventuate most disastrously to the Commission. Last year it cost $60,000.

Commissioner KENNEDY reported that [illegible] arrived at Castle Garden during the past week, bringing 4,656 passengers, who brought with them $[illegible], an average of $[illegible] per passenger. This is the largest week's business this year.

Loss of the Schooner Judge Baker.

We have already given a brief account of the loss of the *Judge Baker* on Squan Beach, with the loss of all hands on board. A correspondent furnishes one of the papers the following particulars:

About 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, while two youths, belonging to Squan village, were walking along the beach in the immediate neighborhood of the inlet they discovered the remains of a wreck scattered all along the coast. Perceiving at once that a shipwreck had taken place, they hastened to the village and gave the alarm. Search was made along the wreck-strewn beach for the bodies of the crew, but only two corpses could be found. The body of a woman, which subsequently turned out to be Capt. BOGART'S wife, was first found on the beach, nearly opposite the spot where the vessel struck.

Capt. BOGART'S body was found floating in the water about a quarter of a mile to the North of the inlet.

Preparations were then made for saving such portions of the wreck and cargo as were driven ashore. A large quantity of logwood and dye stuffs, valued at several hundred dollars, were soon collected. The hulk of the schooner lay on the inner edge of the outer bar—(distance from shore, about two hundred yards.) The decks and upper planking had been all washed off with the sea, and nothing remained to mark the spot where the vessel had struck but the floating masts and spars, which were still clinging to the hull by the rigging. A collection of dyewoods, barrels of pearl ash, water-casks, some of the mizen-spars and rigging, was all that remained of the ill-fated vessel. All goods saved will be sold at public auction on Thursday, for the benefit of the underwriters.

The *Judge Baker* was a large schooner of about 225 tons burthen, and was about ten years old.

The Quarantine of Baltimore Vessels Repealed.

On Monday last the Board of Health met in the City Hall, and, on motion of Councilman MATHER, repealed the ordinance subjecting vessels from Baltimore and other ports on the Chesapeake Bay, to quarantine regulations. The vote on the question was almost unanimous, only one member, Councilman PHARE, voting in the negative. The Health Officer at Quarantine, Staten Island, has been notified of the action of the Board of Health, and Baltimore vessels now come directly up to the City without detention.

The Board of Health at the same time removed the injunction of secrecy upon its proceedings, and for the remainder of this year the meetings will be held with open doors.

☞ The Bronze Statue of WASHINGTON, which has been for some time in course of construction by Mr. BROWN, of Brooklyn, is approaching completion. The estimate cost is $5,000, and has been got up by the subscriptions of several of our citizens. When finished, it will be placed in Union-square.

☞ Why are the Model Artists permitted to expose their nakedness at Gothic Hall and elsewhere, when the mere expression of opinions at the Free-Love Hall so shocked the moral sensibilities of Mayor WOOD and Captain TURNBULL?

☞ One of the Sunday Editors has discovered that iron bedsteads are no proof against bugs.

REMOVAL OF BONDED GOODS.—Collector REDFIELD has published a notice, requiring the immediate removal of goods stored in the United States Bonded Warehouse, corner of Broadway and Exchange-place, to some of the public or private bonded warehouses of the City.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Cause still on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nos. 171, 78, 77, 66, 35, 131, 133, 134, 119, 167.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 361, 360, 123, 126, 548, 530, 634, 647, 656, 667, 672 to 678, 680, 681, 682, 683, 235, 251, 271, 336, 360.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 25. Before Judge Ingersoll.

NON-DELIVERY OF FREIGHT—RULE OF DAMAGES.

John Greenway et al. vs. The Bark Griffin.—This case came up on exceptions to the report of the Commissioner. The suit was brought to recover damages for the non-delivery of freight shipped for Rio Janeiro, and the libelant having obtained a decree in his favor, the Commissioner reported the damages, taking the value of the freight at Rio as the rule of damages, to which the claimants excepted.

Held by the Court.—That the contract was to deliver the freight at Rio, and the value of the articles at the port of delivery is the proper rule of damages.

Exception overruled.

For libelant, Messrs. Wells and De Forest; for claimants, Messrs. Rowland and Chase.

LONG ISLAND.

Naturalization of Foreigners.

It has been the custom, in the City of Brooklyn, up to within the last day or two, for the Clerk of the Court to grant the "final papers" to applicants for naturalization without the personal attendance of the Judge of that Court. The Mayor, a member of the Court, has given him verbal notice of his opinion that such a proceeding is unlawful, and the Clerk has consequently merely taken the depositions of the many just now applying, subject to the action of a competent Judicial Officer. The Mayor also doubts his power to grant any, as he can only hold the Court with the assistance of two Supervisors, in the absence of the Judge.

As the rising of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Wednesday, the Clerk of the City Court made application to Judge DEAN in the premises. Judge DEAN expressed no opinion as to the power of the Mayor, but said he would devote some time, before the sitting and after the rising of the Court to the duty, and proceeded to examine and grant papers to some who were present, and produced the necessary testimony.

It is said that some hundreds of voters who have received their papers from the Clerk, in the mode above named, particularly since the Judicial decision in the matter, will be challenged at the polls in the coming election.

☞ HORACE GREELEY and Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will address the Temperance mass meeting, at the Brooklyn Institute, this evening at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Tuesday afternoon, at about 5 o'clock, a man, apparently fifty years of age, evidently a foreigner who had recently arrived in this country, was instantly killed upon the track of the New-York and Erie Railroad, near the Hackensack River. He was walking upon the track at a point where an up and down-train were meeting, and stepping from one track to avoid the train upon it, he got into the way of the other one, and was instantly killed by a blow from the cow-catcher. The body was taken to the Cold Spring Station.

Hon. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, President of Rutgers College, will address the Teachers of Middlesex County, N. J., on Saturday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., in the City of New-Brunswick.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 26.

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The Fate of a Family.

It is gravely rumored in Paris—and the report transmitted to London, seems to excite no surprise—that Prince NAPOLEON is to be presently united in holy matrimony with the Princess Royal of England, the Lady ALICE. There is no hint of disparity in the match to throw doubt on the prognostication. It seems to be granted that all legal and constitutional obstacles may be made to yield to reasons of State. To the Imperial Dynasty of France such an event is, perhaps, highly desirable. In the royal line of England, however reluctant, there is no prevalent objection, no veto power, to bar any union that commends itself to the Crown advisers. And for the alliance between the two nations, a matrimonial alliance of the kind would prove a better bond to unite the two nations, than those which now threaten to relax with the stress of the present conflict. The rumor is, therefore, very far from intrinsically absurd; and thus obtaining currency at a moment when an heir to the French throne is anticipated, gathers even a show of probability.

But that such a project should be entertained, even without immediate prospect of fruition, is a sufficiently note-worthy sign of the times. It marks a prodigious advance, a fundamental change, in the opinions and policy of England. Thirty-five years ago a prophetic intimation of the bare possibility of such a thing would have convulsed the inveterately Anti-Gallican nature of John Bull with horror, equaled only by the terrors of Popery itself. Parliaments could have been found willing to thunder the penalties of high treason at his head, who should suggest the admixture of one drop of Corsican blood with the sluggish lymph of the GUELPHS. The ministry that had assisted at the final overthrow of the BONAPARTES was then in power. NAPOLEON, the head of the most remarkable house in history, after a vain appeal to British hospitality and generosity, was a captive at Longwood—the victim of the paltry and ever-disgraceful persecutions of his jailer, HUDSON LOW, the worthy instrument of a most unworthy policy. The desertion and prostitution of his wife; perpetual separation from his only child; the exile of his family, the ruin that pursued his friends; the infidelity of those whose very social existence was due to his keen penetration and generous recognition of merit; the vain result of a life-long, feverish, inextinguishable ambition; and, worst of all, that solitude which left an unresting, untiring mind to prey on the past, and on itself, until the ancient fable of Prometheus was realized in modern fact: these were but grand elements of misfortune, suffering and sorrow, while minor ones had each its separate and poignant sting. Alone, unfriended and uncomforted, there was no past but of disappointment; no present but of incessant torture within, and of petty annoyance without; no future but a dark, unfrequented, gloomy path, ending in the unhonored tomb of an exile. That all hope of a future restoration of his family to power had abandoned him, his prediction that Europe, in half a century, would be either Republican or Cossack, is fair evidence. Pointing to that victim of British prejudice and revenge, had one appeared and foretold the events of to-day, the probability is he would have been promptly exiled, not to St. Helena, but to some rigorous ward in Bedlam.

Indeed, it is hardly possible to imagine the result, had the spirit of prophecy descended upon the men who then constituted the Government. The Prince Regent—not the less the first gentleman of Europe for having refused that asylum to a fallen foe, which a Feejee Chief must have granted—would have presided—bewigged, dyed, perfumed, enveloped, as represented by LAWRENCE on canvas, by MOORE in verse, and by DICKENS in prose—at that council, whose deliberations should have been so strangely enlightened. There would have been Lord Chancellor ELDON, of Tory idolatry and historical infamy; there would have been that shrewd, taciturn, gouty old intriguer, CHAS. JENKINSON, the impersonation of Tory management and Tory ideas; there would have been the clever and versatile CASTLEREAGH, who, as COBBETT took such delight in repeating, cut his throat at North Cray; there would have been the acute and mercurial VANSITTART; the smooth, courtly, serviceable SIDMOUTH. Than these, no band of conspirators against liberty and right was ever more venomous, daring, vindictive, unprincipled; no Council of Ten at Venice, no Chamber of the Inquisition at Seville, no Committee of Safety at the Tuileries, was so unrelenting in its war upon opposing opinions. They embodied the aristocratic element of the British system. In them it was triumphant over the people, chiefly in the event of the long Continental wars, which the masses, deceived by prejudices deliberately excited, and by slanders officially uttered and circulated, had sustained with untiring patience, but to their own most abject subjugation. They had crushed, and only awaited the result of their acutely contrived torments upon the upstart offender against the rights of legitimacy. Let us suppose them, at the moment our glance through the past reaches the blue chamber at the Carlton Palace, to be engaged in the perusal of the latest of those gratifying reports, wherein the custodian of the doomed man detailed the decay of his physical powers, the fretful energy of his mind, lashed and stung by insolent sub-jailors, and the hopeful prospect of a speedy solution of the merciless experiment in the death of the illustrious subject. At that moment had the announcement been made that in little more than a quarter of a century, the then existing alliance with Russia against the BONAPARTES, should be replaced by an alliance with the BONAPARTES against Russia; that the relics of their dying victim, restored to France, should enjoy the sanctity of a shrine; that to have been a nephew of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE should raise a man to the throne of France, who should raise France to the pinnacle of national grandeur; that the astuteness of that man's policy, and the superior lustre of his arms, should reduce England to the subordinate rank and influence of a mere auxiliary, and make "Waterloo" a forbidden word, save under breath; and that another nephew of the same extinguished upstart should claim the hand of her, who might one day sit on the throne of Great Britain; and that the posterity of old CHARLES BONAPARTE, the village lawyer of Corsica, should eventually wear the crown of GEORGE III.; had such, we say, been the tale of the revelator, we can only suppose a disdainful laugh, and a strait-jacket would have been his thanks.

To believe such a prophecy demanded a subversion of prejudices rooted in the mould of ages; that the natural enemy should become the bosom friend; that the oppressed, scattered, and impoverished kinsman of a State prisoner, should in less than a generation dictate the politics of Europe, and grasp confidently at universal dominion. And yet to-day we live in the realization of the prophecy; the strangest part of it has been reduced to fact; and what is unaccomplished needs but the fiat of LOUIS NAPOLEON to make it as real as the rest. In the plenitude of his influence over his allies, that extraordinary man has but to will it, and the brood of the "Corsican Monster," may yet rule "*perfide Albion.*" Talk of compensation, of an overruling Providence, of revelation, of romance—history has no illustration of either that can rival this.

How far the Royalty of England may be benefited by the suggested transfusion of French blood is a question we leave to physiologists. The leaven of German stolidity would be wisely corrected; and certainly the Teutonic element predominates too exclusively in the British blood royal. A substitute for its saturnine qualities may be found in the mercurial activity of the Franco-Italian, and thus fresh vitality obtained. Politicians will likewise decide whether his Imperial Highness will have to conform with the acts of succession by turning Protestant, or whether the laws of England will yield with its prejudices, and admit marriage with a Roman Catholic. Speculators may conjecture a variety of extraordinary results to flow from such a union. But let the catastrophe and its effect be what they may, the past, and the chapter now enacting and nearing conclusion, afford lessons upon the mutability of human fortune, and the vanity of national prejudices, and the prejudices of rank, which all men may ponder with advantage.

According to the confessions of the Chevalier WYKOFF that diplomatic gentleman was once engaged in negotiating a marriage between Prince NAPOLEON and one of our own countrywomen, and it may, after all, turn out, that the rumored alliance of the BONAPARTES and GUELPHS, is only a canard of the fertile imagination of our scheming countryman.

The Panic in Wall-street.

Panics in Wall-street are among the great phenomena of the moral world; the rise, culmination and subsidence of these financial earthquakes which topple down stocks, prostrate credit, distract bulls and bears, paralyze confidence, and engulf fortunes, are as mysterious and unexplainable as the origin of the cholera or the yellow fever. They come, like the wind, no one can tell whither, and then disappear as tornadoes subside, into a calm, leaving no evidence of their existence but prostrate houses and uprooted trees. It would be a great blessing to the commercial world if some Maury of the Stock Exchange would publish a theory and a chart on the subject of financial panics. In the present crude condition of financial science, these phenomena cause enormous mischiefs from the lack of well-digested observations by which their recurrence might be predicted and their consequences guarded against. Ever since the arrival of the *Atlantic*, the panic which has just spent its force upon the heads of the denizens of Wall-street has been brewing; but no one has been able to assign any satisfactory cause for it, or to predict the extent of the damage which it may inflict. So far as we have been able to judge from those most learned in commercial affairs, this panic has been occasioned by the remarkable condition of prosperity which all the great interests of the country,—the shipping, manufacturing, agricultural and mercantile,—now enjoy. This high state of prosperity, the healthy condition of our Banks, the reduction of our foreign indebtedness, the abundant harvests, the activity of trade, the superabounding precious metal, and the increasing foreign demand for our breadstuffs appear to be the chief causes of the panic. Men have deliberately and tremblingly argued themselves into the belief that we should be brought to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin if the Bank of England or the Bank of France should suspend specie payments, though the possibility of such an event did not appear to have been entertained, according to our last advices, either in London or Paris. But, if such an event were to occur, it would be because England and France had to use their specie in paying for breadstuffs; and the only effect it would be likely to have upon this country would be to greatly enhance the value of everything, by causing a vast and unwieldly accumulation of specie, and enabling us to pay off our foreign indebtedness and depreciated Exchanges. All these considerations have worked together since the arrival of the *Atlantic*, when the intelligence was received of the Bank of England having put up the rate of discount to 5½ per cent., to cause the panic which has been producing such disastrous consequences to Stock speculators during the past three or four days. It is too serious a subject to treat with levity; but, to one standing outside of the influences of "the Street," the panic seems marvelously like the nursery story of Chicken Little, in which that timid fowl created a consternation in the barn-yard by proclaiming that the sky was falling, because a rose leaf had fallen on its tail.

Wall-street panics are local in their effects, happily, and, notwithstanding the great tumble in stocks, the prices of all our great staple products, excepting cotton, have advanced on the strength of the foreign news, and there does not seem to be any apprehension of a disastrous turn of affairs among the mercantile classes. Though exchanges may be deranged by the war, and great commotions effected in Europe in consequence of the present condition of affairs, yet the effect produced upon our own commerce must be very temporary, if at all unfavorable. On the arrival of the *Africa's* mails, the precise character of the European difficulties will be better understood, and a few days of cool reflection will be sufficient to restore confidence, and allay the excitement which the speculators of the Stock Exchange have been thrown into, by the apprehension of evil, rather than by the actual existence of any disturbing element in the commercial world.

Where the Blame Lies.

If a statement of Police Captain TURNBULL be correct, and our belief that it is so is confirmed by reference to our own police reports, there have been repeated attempts to bring the keepers of the gambling hells of Broadway, and the tenants of Mercer-street, to punishment. The offenders have been arrested; they have been carried before the magistrate, and held to answer; the faro bankers, whose profits are enormous, have been held to answer in $1,000 each, upon their own recognizances; and we are yet without record of one of them having his trial, notwithstanding our apparatus of Mayor, Prosecuting Attorney, Grand Jury, and the rest, who are presumed by that sanguine creature, the Law, to complete the otherwise useless work of the Police. Small men, negroes at a game of "all-fours" for "drinks all round," have been tried, and now contribute to the industrial resources of Blackwell's Island. But the giant offenders—the bold dealers, who traffic in ruin at wholesale—run at large, and find no punishment in the law. Very clearly, either the Mayor or the Prosecuting Attorney, or both, are at fault gravely, and criminally at fault in the matter, if, as we believe, the Police have repeatedly placed the criminals in their hands, and they have shielded them from the punishment they so thoroughly deserve.

How far the Mayor is to be held responsible for this shameless complicity with crime, we may easily ascertain by reading the evidence in the cases now pending against delinquent officials. To secure their indictment, no solicitude, no labor, no importunity, exhausted his perseverance; with his motive, whether personal, or not, we have at present nothing to do. It is sufficient that an alleged reception of a hundred dollars as a bribe, is regarded by Mayor WOOD as so gross an offence against social order as to require the most exemplary punishment, and to command his utmost exertions in promoting its due infliction. Who can doubt that with one-half these pains, the gambling swindlers of our great thoroughfares, engaged daily in the commission of crime, which carries ruin and despair to thousands, and whose guilt may be substantiated by hundreds of witnesses, might have been severely punished, and their resorts closed! Why, when they have been dragged before the Mayor, have they been discharged, and all further action suppressed? Why have they not been indicted; or being indicted, why have they not been brought to trial? Why are the witnesses not mustered? Why are the papers suppressed?

The fault, we repeat, rests, in this one particular, not with the Police; if they have arrested one such wrong-doer, and the Mayor has declined to have him punished, the Police have been taught, by their highest authority, the vanity of all such troublesome tasks.

Political Scandal.

The death of ROBERT H. MORRIS, who has been so long identified with the political movements in this City, and who became very conspicuous at one time by his connection with that scandalous episode in our local politics known as the "Glentworth affair," has given occasion for the revival, by some of our cotemporaries, of a piece of political scandal which would, otherwise, have been forgotten. No one was seriously damaged by the affair; but Mr. MORRIS was indebted to it for much of the good fortune which afterwards befell him. Not that his conduct was specially entitled to great rewards, but, as he was proscribed by the Whigs, who were then in power, he was taken up by the Democrats in the spirit of opposition, and was elected to the Mayoralty, and on Mr. POLK's ascension to the Presidency, was appointed Postmaster of this City. With the exception of JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, who is in California, all the parties implicated in the Glentworth or pipe-laying affair, are still residents of this City, and no good purpose can be effected by the revival of a scandal which party feeling magnified into greater importance than it justly merited. The heat and passion of political warfare give undue importance to very trivial events, and when they have passed away we look back upon them with astonishment that they should ever have been the cause of such angry excitements and fierce contentions. The Glentworth affair was one of these events, and those who hear of it now for the first time can have but little idea of the tremendous commotion it once occasioned, and the important results which were expected to be caused by it. But, with the exception of the accidental honor it brought to Judge MORRIS, it passed off, and left not a mark behind.

Result of the First Indictment.

Alderman HERRICK, who enjoys the distinction of being the first member of our Common Council who has been tried for bribery, is placed in a rather equivocal position by the failure of the Jury to render a verdict. They could not agree, and, after two hours and a half of deliberation they were dismissed. We fear that the other indictments will come to a similar end, and that the hangers-on about the City Hall will take heart again; and we shall be thrown once more upon the mercy of the officials who have so long mismanaged our Corporation affairs; an indictment by the Grand Jury will have no particular terror for a Corporation culprit, if it is found that juries cannot agree on a verdict.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Dallas for the Presidency—Alarm of Mr. Buchanan's Friends—Injured Innocence—The Demands of Comity—Senor Almonte and the Mexican Presidency—The Mails, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

The friends of Hon. GEORGE M. DALLAS for the Presidency are moving steadily, silently and cautiously, in his behalf; and already the movement is far more formidable than the friends of rival candidates suppose. Prudent and skillful politicians are laying the wires in each section of the Union; and every measure calculated to secure success, which can be initiated at this early day, is being availed of. The friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, however, have taken the alarm, and are endeavoring to get him home again, early as possible, to command his own forces in person.

A BUCHANAN PILGRIMAGE.

Mr. BUCHANAN's friends have been relying, with a good deal of confidence, upon his Ostend Manifesto, to secure him the aid of Mr. SOULE and his coterie; but it has recently been discovered that these are likely to lend their efforts to aid the Dallas cause; and Senator SLIDELL, of Louisiana, has gone on a pilgrimage to that State, it is said with a view to heading off the Dallas movement if possible. In this the present prospect is that he will be disappointed. Another object of his Southern trip is said to be to prevent the consummation of a negotiation for the sale of the *N. O. Delta* to J. L. SIGUR, its former proprietor, who is bitterly hostile to the Senator, and is likely also to lead the Dallas forces in that section. I am informed, however, that the bargain for the transfer of the *Delta* has been concluded. The game of the Presidency is becoming daily more and more complicated, as you will perceive. Among the prominent supporters of Mr. DALLAS is A. DUDLEY MANN, Esq., late Assistant Secretary of State.

AN INJURED INNOCENT.

We have been all astounded here by a telegraphic announcement of one of your cotemporaries, that Mr. CRAMPTON attributes "the attempt to convict him of a violation of the Neutrality laws" to "a conspiracy of foreigners to embroil the two Governments," and that "at the proper time he will show such to be the case." I take it the British Minister would plead "guilty" to any charge short of highway robbery, rather than write himself so complete an ass as the dispatch quoted would make him. The evidence of STROBEL, and the confession of HERTZ, are too thoroughly supported by oral and documentary collateral proof to admit of questioning, and Mr. CRAMPTON has too much sense, under such circumstances, to attempt to play off the injured innocent. Furthermore, if the "proper time" for showing up the "conspiracy" has not yet arrived, it probably never will. The publication of the conclusions of Mr. CUSHING's very sound opinion, in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON's case, certainly gives it official consequence enough to put Her Majesty's representative upon his defense, if he has any: but in fact, he makes none, and will attempt none.

COMITY DON'T DEMAND IT.

I noticed, by the way, in a respectable New-York journal, an editorial criticism upon the trial of HERTZ at Philadelphia, which denounced as unkind and discourteous the refusal of the Court to permit letters from the British Consuls, in regard to the case before it, to be read. The article carried upon its face satisfactory evidence that it was not written by either of the Editors of the journal; and it was probably inserted to gratify some friend of Queen Vic's, without careful scrutiny—for surely no respectable journalist would wittingly lend his editorial columns to support a claim in behalf of a foreign agent such as could not be maintained in behalf of the President of the United States: not even the President can offer his evidence, either written or oral, in any case before our Courts, except he takes the witness-stand, and submits to just such a cross-examination as John Doe is subjected to. Surely international comity demands for foreign agents no privileges in our Courts which our Chief Magistrate cannot enjoy.

SENOR ALMONTE AND THE MEXICAN PRESIDENCY.

Señor ALMONTE, the Mexican Minister here, has not been recalled, nor does there seem any prospect that he will be. Nevertheless, immediately upon SANTA ANA's abdication he began his preparations for returning to Mexico, and it is understood he will leave us in a few days. The fact is, he aspires to the Presidency; and really, of all the men most prominent in the political circles of his distracted country, there are none who stand higher than he, either in point of ability, experience, executive skill, or military rank. He is at the head of the Generals of Brigade in the Mexican army, and was a prominent and influential man in Mexican affairs before most of those who are struggling for the Presidency were known. Nor is he in disgrace as SANTA ANA's friend, for he was *not* his friend, having been sent to Washington, not because of the Dictator's love for him, but because his banishment to "honorable exile" was the safest mode of keeping him out of the way.

AMERICAN AID AND COMFORT.

In his ambitious schemes, ALMONTE will doubtless be aided by the HARGOUSES, GARAYS, ASPINWALLS, and others, who have large moneyed schemes suspended between Mexico and the United States. How convenient it would be for the assignees of the three millions indemnity, for instance, to help ALMONTE to the Presidency by aid of money loaned, and influence exerted, on the condition that, when he reaches the Executive Chair, he shall recognize SANTA ANA's assignments, and so secure the trembling assignees the proceeds of their reckless speculation.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.

Another failure of the Northern mail occurred tonight, as it does quite regularly now about three times a week. It certainly is remarkable that such irregularities are so frequent upon a route only two hundred and thirty miles long, and directly under the Postmaster General's eye. Where's JOHNNY CAMPFORD, Mr. CAMPBELL's Route Agent? We appeal from the Chief to him. S.

Mr. Meagher at the Academy of Music.

Some three thousand people assembled last night in the Fourteenth-street Academy of Music, to hear Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER's lecture on the *Influence of Science on the Welfare of Society*.

Among the gentlemen whom we noticed on the stage besides the Committee of Management of the Mechanics' Institute, for whose benefit Mr. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivered his lecture gratuitously, were Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT and PETER COOPER. At 8 o'clock, the President, WILLIAM HILLS, introduced the lecturer to the audience, who received him with much enthusiasm.

After the cheering had subsided, and the Secretary, Mr. CHARLES H. DELEVAN, had read a letter from the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, apologizing for his absence, Mr. MEAGHER commenced his lecture by adverting, in eloquent terms, on the benefits of education to man, using the well-known arguments brought forward in Paley's Evidences, to show that man, in his primitive state, is the weakest and the most defenceless of all animals. But by that powerful instrument, guided by reason, he is enabled to tame the savage lion and the tiger, make the elephant, the horse and the ox subservient to his domestic purposes, and, in fact, makes all creation yield to his almighty empire.

He then, in forcible language, contrasted practical with theoretical and scientific knowledge, showing that though man, in the early periods of the world, were contented with rude practical manipulations, *disconnected with the more modern lights of science*, that yet the civilization of the present day, aided by a knowledge of the metals, chemistry, electricity, galvanism and Voltaism, brought about astounding results which gave an impetus to the onward progress of the four great nations of the world. He entered into particular examples from the above subjects, exemplifying his views, and concluded by a fine apostrophe to science.

After the lecturer had resumed his seat, an old lady rose from one of the front benches, and said she entirely disapproved of Mr. MEAGHER's view of Science, and expressed her opinion that if he were permitted to drag the dead from their graves, and make them undergo all kinds of contortions, his next step would be to demolish churches and uproot religion. Having given expression to this conceit, she walked off with an air of offended dignity.

DEATH OF HON. JUDGE MORRIS.

Resolutions Passed—Meeting of the Bar.

In yesterday's paper we briefly announced the death of Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, of the Supreme Court. He died on Wednesday, at the residence of his father-in-law, in Astoria. His illness was very brief. He was a spectator at the commencement of the trial of Alderman HERRICK, which was closed yesterday. Mr. MORRIS has been an invalid for some time, and on Tuesday he was confined to the house, but thought he should not have a sick term. He remarked to a friend present that he must hasten and recover, as he should be very busy next month, for he expected he should have to try BAKER, and the other persons connected with the Poole murder. On Wednesday, however, he was taken much worse, and lost almost the entire use of his voice. He continued, however, in his chair until about 12 o'clock, when suddenly his head fell back, and he expired without a groan. The cause of his death was the rupture of a blood vessel. His funeral will take place at Astoria, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, when his friends and relatives are invited to attend. We are requested to state that the steamer *Ravenswood* will leave Peck Slip at 1 o'clock, and land at Astoria in time for the funeral.

Mr. MORRIS was born in Bridge-street in this City in 1808. When about fifteen his father moved to Hudson, where he obtained in the Academy of that city such an education as it could give him. He then entered upon the study of the law in the office of KILLIAN MILLAR of Hudson, and when admitted to the Bar commenced practice at Johnston in Columbia County. He received an appointment as Justice of the Peace about the same time.

In 1827 he returned to this City and opened a law office, in partnership with D. E. WHEELER, Esq. Mr. MORRIS was elected to the State Legislature three consecutive terms. In 1839 he was elected to the office of Recorder of this City, when, in 1841, in consequence of his conduct in the Glentworth frauds, he was removed from office, and F. A. TALLMADGE appointed in his place.

Notwithstanding this misfortune, Mr. MORRIS was elected not three months after his expulsion from the Recorder's seat, to the office of Mayor of New-York, to which station he was reëlected twice. In 1844 he was appointed Postmaster by Mr. Polk, and was also, in 1846, elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1852 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge MORRIS was an able and efficient Judge, the ill-natured remarks of one of our evening journals to the contrary notwithstanding. He was an invalid, it is true, but until within a few months of his death he accomplished as much business as any Judge on the Bench. If any person will look through the Minutes of the Court, they will find that Judge MORRIS was far from neglecting his duty, but on the contrary there was no person more ready and willing to work, or who worked harder or longer than he. His loss will be deeply felt.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Hon. Justices COWLES, MITCHELL and CLERKE being on the bench,

Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS announced to the Court the death of Mr. Justice MORRIS, and offered the following motions:

Moved, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for a general meeting of the Bar, to take into consideration their bereavement arising from the sudden death of Mr. Justice MORRIS.

Moved, That the Court, from respect to his memory, adjourn.

The following Committee were appointed: Hon. John W. Edmonds, D. E. Wheeler, Charles O'Conor, Wm. C. Noyes, J. R. Whiting, Esqrs. The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 A. M.

A meeting of the Bar will be held at the General Term room of the Supreme Court to-morrow at 10 A. M. By order of the Committee.

☞ The Softs in mass meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, indorsed FRANK PIERCE, the Nebraska bill and HARRY HOWARD, and had a free fight. Read the report in another part of this paper.

CITY POLITICS.

☞ The Liquor Dealers' Convention of the Sixth Senatorial District met last evening and indorsed the nomination of Thomas J. Mundy, (Democrat,) for Senator from that District. The first ballot stood—Thomas J. Mundy, 14; Erastus Brooks, 4.

We learn that the Liquor Dealers' Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District have indorsed the nomination of Mark Spencer for Senator.

The Liquor Dealers of the Third District have not selected any Senatorial candidate.

☞ The Liquor Dealers of the Eighth Ward, on Tuesday, nominated for Assembly, William B. Aiken; for Alderman, Albert W. Smith; for Councilman Seventeenth District, Mr. Cornell; Eighteenth District, W. P. Hilliard; Nineteenth District, R. H. Ellis; for Assessor, Robert Lynn.

☞ The German papers are very merry, and still very indignant, at the meeting of the Molntirists on Wednesday evening. They declare the whole to have been a farce and a humbug. The *Daily News*, on the other hand, is in ecstasies at the nomination, but especially at the treat which Mr. McI. gave the Delegates at Florence's after the adjournment.

☞ Mr. Wilson Small, Soft and Half-Shell candidate for Senator in the Fourth District, was indorsed on Wednesday evening by a German meeting in the Fifteenth Ward.

☞ The Seventh Ward Republican Club hold meetings every evening, at the corner of Rutgers and Madison streets, and will do so until after election.

☞ Dr. Julius Fraenkel and Moritz Ertheiler (both Germans) are the Soft candidates for School Trustees in the Tenth Ward.

RICHMOND COUNTY POLITICS.

The Republican Nominating Convention met at Richmond County Hall, 23d inst., and made the following nominations for County officers:

County Judge—H. B. Metcalf.
County Clerk—Israel Oakley.
Member of Assembly—Minthorne Tompkins.
Sheriff—Talbot Butler.
Superintendent of the Poor—D. L. Clarkson.
Justice of Sessions—Eugene Kissam.
Coroners—John B. Giles and George L. Quirk.

All the above nominations were unanimously made, and will be elected.

George W. Bushnell was appointed delegate to the Judicial Convention, and Harmon B. Cropsey, Minthorne Tompkins, and John T. Dicey were appointed Delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—VELVET, MOIRE ANTIQUE, Satin and Cloth of all the latest Paris styles. Also, a choice lot of Gray Beaver Talmas, richly trimmed at very low prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS.—TEN CASES LUPIN'S SUPERFINE Merinos, just received from auction, comprising every color and shade, at 31 per yard.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS—JUST RECEIVED from auction, a large stock, all widths and at low prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—WE HAVE now in store a large stock of Fall importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oil-cloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 10s. and 9s. per yard.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Floor Oil Cloth. For sale low for cash.
BAILY & BRO'S., No. 454 Pearl-st.

AGAIN ENLARGED.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Of October 28, will be
THE LARGEST PAPER
IN THE WORLD
SOLD AT THE LOW PRICE OF
THREE CENTS PER COPY.
NEW STORY—NEW ATTRACTION.
LEONORA: A TALE OF HUMAN PASSION,
Dedicated to the Ladies of New-York.
INSIDE OUT;
OR, NINE YEARS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
By JOHN SMITH, Jr., of Arkansas.
DON'T FAIL TO READ BOTH.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 88 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINES
6s per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS
ENGLISH BLANKETS
(Large size, $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs.
J. W. KELLOGG.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets, from the Paris Exhibition.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS 8s per yard.
50 000 yards
INGRAINS, 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.—EMINENT TESTIMONY.—GREATEST RESULTS ON RECORD.—THE ONLY CURE FOR PALSY AND RHEUMATISM.—Hon. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, says: I certify that my wife was greatly afflicted and unable to walk, and that she was restored almost instantly by using Prof. C. DeGrath & Co.'s, "Electric Oil." I do believe it infallible for Rheumatism, and cheerfully recommend it to all.
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Attorney at Law, Huntingdon.

Read what the papers there say of such cures, and the indorsement of the people where it is all known. Dr. Samuel Welchens, of Lancaster, Penn., (see the local papers where it is known,) says, after giving the Oil his jealous care in trial with his own hand, viz.:
LANCASTER, Oct. 4, 1855.
MESSRS. C DEGRATH & CO., Philadelphia: I have tested your "Electric Oil," and know it is a good thing. Please send me per Express, any amount of $100, at once, and draw on me at sight for same. Yours truly,
SAMUEL WELCHENS, Druggist,
No. 80½ North 2d-st., Lancaster.
MILTON, Oct. 3, 1855.
MESSRS. DEGRATH & CO, Philadelphia: Your Oil has performed several cures of Rheumatism. We are out. Send on $60 worth more. Please to let us know how to use it for Fever and Ague. Yours truly,
GOODMAN & MOODY.
HARLANSBURG, Penn., Oct. 3, 1855.
GENTS.: We have but a few bottles left, and must have more "Electric Oil." People come eight and ten miles to get it daily. Wishing you success, and that your Oil may be put within the reach of every family in the world, we remain yours,
A. & D. A. MCBRIDE.
Prof. DeGrath & Co., are constantly receiving many such letters as this:
WASHINGTON, D. C.
GENTS.: I thought it would be a benefit to many suffering, to make known my case. I used your Oil a short time since, for the cure of a bone felon, when, by outward application three times, all pain was removed. It was very bad, but it is now as well as ever. The Oil acted like magic on me. Very respectfully,
F. PLUMMER.
Ask Andrew Quinton, Esq., Trenton, if it cured his mother. Ask Henry Jacobs, Norristown, if it cured his rheumatism. Ask Justice Bonet, Esq., if it cured him, and be sure to ask Mr. Joseph Huston, of Chestnut Hill, what he has seen it do. He is one of the oldest and best citizens, and says, "it cured a cramp colic in 5 minutes; also, rheumatism and a felon." It will cure palsy, when every other other remedy fails. It cures hemorrhage of the bowels, (ask Mrs. Fulton, No. 2 Owen-st.) Also, complaints of the womb. Always cures headache, in from 5 to 20 minutes. In fact it is an unequaled Medicine, both for external and internal use, and is carefully prepared from innocent and pleasant ingredients, by A. E. SMITH, Chemist, who has rendered it agreeable even to children.
None genuine, unless signed with a pen, thus: DEGRATH & Co. Countersigned, A. E. SMITH.
Only office, No 39 South 8th-st., three doors south of Chestnut, above and near the famous Mason Temple.
BEWARE.—By reading Harrisburg papers, it will be seen that one man has been locked up for using the name of our Oil.
C DEG. & Co.
Price 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1; also large bottles for $5, and warranted to cure Rheumatism and Nervous Pains, &c.
Sold at manufacturers' prices by BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—IN ANSWER TO the statement of Mr. H. T. BEANY, Superintendent of Hecker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Harrington. The point at issue before the public, who are the more interested in this matter, is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papers of Hecker & Brother, "Wilder's Patent Safe," or "Herring's Patent Safe." We claim it as WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and moneys of Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, of Vesey-st., New-York; Messrs. J. M. Fairchild & Co., of Fulton-st., New-York; Messrs. Falconer, Plummer & Co., of Petersburg, Va., and Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., all of which were claimed by S. C. Herring as Herring's Patent Safe, and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers
of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
Depot No 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.—I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 18th inst. I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother. I there met a person in charge who gave me his name as Beany, to whom I made known my business. He replied distinctly and clearly, twice, that the plate on the Safe was marked "Wilder's Patent."
A. J. HARRINGTON.
Sworn to before me this 19th day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE "EXCELSIOR" EXCITEMENT.—IT COULD scarcely have been believed, had not the fact been so demonstrated, that the introduction of any new style of hat would produce the furore caused by GENIN'S Excelsior. No soft hat ever manufactured, either at home or abroad, can compare with it. The deep, rich and eminently beautiful color, so well adapted to the season, excites universal admiration. Every attempt to imitate it has so far proved abortive. Orders for the Excelsior pour in from the country, where it is as popular as in the metropolis. It is hoped that the arrangements which have now been made to supply the demand will hereafter prevent any delay in the supply of customers. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Branson's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

JUST AS WE PREDICTED.—THE RATE OF INTEREST has gone up in Europe. The Bank of England is pressed for specie. The war is draining the coffers of that institution. The reaction is tremendous in its effects upon this country. Everything has gone up, except the prices of KNOX'S elegant hats, at No. 533 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and Fulton-sts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New-York 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

DE GROOT & SON'S OAK HALL CLOTHING PRICES.—Fine Business Coats, $5 to $10; Over coats, $6 to $25; Vests, $1 to $10; Pants, $2 to $8; traveling Shawls, Talmas, Furnishing goods, Boys' clothing, and everything in our line equally low. Remember Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton, 47 and 49 Gold-st. [illegible]

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find Gaiters and Button Boots from 10s. to 16s.; Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slips, 5s. to 10s. India Rubber Boots and Shoes in great variety, with boys, misses and children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

NOTICE.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER ST. LOUIS will take the place of the Steamer UNION, (which vessel has returned disabled,) and sail on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent,
No. 83 Broadway.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open, this day one case of Ladies' super Kid Gloves, which they will sell at 5s., worth 7s. Also, a large lot of Cambric Handkerchiefs, at half their value.

EMBROIDERIES! EMBROIDERIES!—JUST RECEIVED from auction, five cases of rich Collars, Undersleeves, Sets, Bands, Flouncings, &c., which will be sold at one-half their real value.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!—JUST RECEIVED per ship *Germania*, rare and beautiful designs of Paris made Clocks, which, added to our previous stock, makes over two hundred different models. Prices low.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.'S Marble Stores,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!!—BUYERS HAVE now the opportunity of securing the above in the best quality of French China at a less price than they can be imported for. Assortment immense.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.'S Marble Stores,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!!—WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING a large lot of rich Brocade, Striped and Plaid Silks, purchased at the late auction sales, and will be sold at great bargains.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—FIFTY CASES best Paris Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., &c., just opened. By far the largest assortment ever before offered in New-York.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.'S Marble Stores,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It loosens the spasm, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, and by all Druggists.

For Beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 127 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Parsons & Co.—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 10 Wall-st.

Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, by an ingenious combination with a few other simples, afford us the surest antidotes known for consumption of the lungs. Dr. WISTAR, in his BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has produced a remedy of untold value.

Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver a course of Four Lectures on the Four Georges of England, and society during their reigns, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of each week, commencing at 8 o'clock, viz.:

THURSDAY, Nov. 1, *George First.*
MONDAY, Nov. 5, *George Second.*
THURSDAY, Nov. 8, *George Third.*
MONDAY, Nov. 12, *George Fourth.*

Course Tickets to Members.....$1 50
Course Tickets to Non-Members.....2 00
Single Admission.....75 cts.

Course Tickets (with reserved seats) can be obtained at the desk of the Library.

A limited number of Single Admission Tickets can be had at the Library Rooms, or (unless previously disposed of) at the door.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN CRERAR, } Lecture Committee.
WM. H. WICKHAM.

Crystal Palace.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Open day and evening.—THIS DAY (Friday) the RANDALL'S [illegible] AND [illegible] will parade in the Palace. Engine Company No. 4, of New-Haven, with their band, will visit the Fair in the evening. The POULTRY SHOW to open. Nine fire engines will be tested on WEDNESDAY next, by throwing water upon the Hydeville Marble Co's (late Latting) Observatory.
PROMENADE CONCERT, BY DODWORTH, THIS EVENING.

PROGRAMME.

1. Promenade March, Militaire.....Wittman.
2. Overture from "All-[illegible] Stradella".....Flotow.
3. Pot-Pourri from "La Fille du Regiment".....Donizetti.
4. [illegible] Polka.....Freising.
5. Le Bouquet National, "The Rose, the Thistle and the Shamrock."
6. Grand Quickstep.....Herschman.
7. Pot-Pourri.....Hamm.
8. Nightingale Waltz.....Strauss.
9. Aria from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini.
10. Alice Polka.....Strauss.
11. Aria from "Linda de Chamounix".....Donizetti.
12. Gallopade.....Kuhner.

Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 2.—All Members in arrears on their payments of lots, are hereby notified that if the same is not paid by the 30th of this month, the same will be declared forfeited, and they no longer considered Members of the Association. Members desirous of paying previous to the above date, can do so at the residence of the Secretary, No. 151 Varick-st. By Order of the Association.
J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

Church of the Puritans, Union-square.—Mr. WILLIAM RAY, a delegate of the Protestant Society of Geneva, Switzerland, will present an interesting statement regarding Protestantism in Europe, at the above Church on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present.

To Advertisers.—A few select advertisements will be admitted in the Spanish edition of Rachel's plays, to be sold in Havana, and comprising from twenty to thirty thousand copies. For terms, &c., apply to SAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of citizens of the XXIst Ward, called in pursuance of the recommendation of the Reform Committee of which Peter Cooper is Chairman, held at Thompson's Hall, No. 372 4th-av., on Tuesday evening, 23d Oct., the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

Councilmen { Dist. LIV.—JOHN WEBBER. / Dist. LV.—CHAS. H. HASWELL.
Assessor.....JAMES DENNIS.
School Commissioner.....EDWARD S. FELLOWS.
Inspectors.....ELIAS H. HERRICK. / LEWIS S. THOMAS.
Trustees.....HENRY M. SCHIEFFELIN. / RICHARD KELLY. / REV. J. J. ATTERBURY. / FRANCIS L. HARRIS.
Constables.....JEREMIAH T. LOCKWOOD. / JOHN ASLEY.

Inspectors of Election—1st District, Thomas O. Davis, Geo. Delamater; IId Dist. [illegible], Wm. H. Kirby, William H. Williams; IIId District, Milton J. Reeves, Daniel Gilchrist; IVth District, Cornelius J. Miller, Frederick Smith.

The following resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity:

Resolved, That the honorable contrast between the conduct of our representatives in the Common Council, and those members from other Wards, who have brought scandal and reproach on their constituents by offences against the laws for which some of them stand arraigned at the bar of justice, vindicates the course we have pursued since the Ward was formed, of making independent nominations for Charter officers, ignoring parties, and seeking only to elect men of ability and unblemished character to manage our local affairs.

Resolved, That our incorruptible Alderman, GEORGE W. VARIAN, has discharged the duties of his trust in a manner so entirely acceptable as to entitle him to the esteem of honest men of all parties, and we are proud to rank him among that noble minority of true Reformers in the Board of Aldermen, who have waged an unequal but most gallant warfare against corruption and venal legislation.

Resolved, That JOHN WEBBER and CHARLES H. HASWELL have proved themselves "fit, honest and capable" members of the Board of Councilmen, and are among the most upright and efficient men in that body. Their votes have uniformly been given on the side of honesty and right, and we will use all honorable means to promote their reelection.

Resolved, That the Reform County Ticket headed by that most faithful public officer, the Hon. AZARIAH C. FLAGG, merits and shall receive our hearty and energetic support, and we trust the party ridden people of this City will acknowledge by their votes at the coming election the necessity of choosing heads of departments, whose antecedents warrant the belief that they will reform the gross abuses which have reflected such deep disgrace on the fair fame of the City.

GEORGE GREER, Chairman.

JOHN STEPHENSON, / THOMAS C. SMITH, / ELIAS H. HERRICK, } Vice-Chairmen.
LEWIS S. THOMAS, / GEORGE J. BYRD, } Secretaries.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS FOR THE XXth WARD.

For Alderman—CUMMINGS H. TUCKER.
For Council
51st District—JAMES T. COUENHOVEN.
[illegible] District—JOHN V. GRIDLEY.
[illegible] District—DANIEL D. CONOVER.
For Assessor—FRANCIS M. CURRY.
For Constables—LEWIS HUCKER, JOHN GARBUTT.
For School Commissioner—JAMES M. BRRARD.
For Inspector—JOHN F. WILLIAMS.
For Trustees—OLIVER H. LEE, ELEAZER JOHNSON, JAMES REEVE.

Inspectors of Election.
1—James Andrews, Jr., John McKimmin.
2—Homer E. Adams, Franklin Gregg.
3—Wm. H. Peabody, Wm. E. Rowland.
4—Welcome R. Beebe, James Kearney.
5—George Boyd, George F. Ladue.
6—Oscar Taylor, George W. White.

By order of the Charter Convention.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman.
JAMES KEARNEY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman—SAMUEL DELAMATER.
For Councilmen.
Forty-second District—HENRY JENKINS.
Forty-third District—AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM.
Forty-fourth District—WILLIAM H. BULL.
Forty-fifth District—CHARLES S. WATROUS.
For Assessor—EDWARD BERRIAN.
For Constables—CORNELIUS S. CHICHESTER, WM. JACKSON.
For Commissioner Common Schools—JOHN DELAMATER.
For Inspector Common Schools—EDWIN SMITH.
For Trustees Common Schools—S. C. WANDELL, WM. GOOD.
By order of the Whig Ward Committee.
ABRAM PEARCE, Chairman.
WM. GOOD, / T. CHRISTY, Jr., } Secretaries.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Will meet at the corner of Rutgers and Madison sts. EVERY EVENING, until after the election.
JOS. B. CLOSE, President.
BENJ. D. HICKS, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EMERSON GUARDS.—The members of the Emerson Guards will meet for regular drill at Merritt's Hall, No. 165 Ludlow-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Each and every member will be promptly on hand. The Company will proceed to Mott Haven on Wednesday morning, Oct. 31, for Target Practice and other festivities. Invited guests will assemble at the office of the *United States Magazine* at 8½ o'clock A. M., on the morning of the day specified. By order.
D. E. GAVIT, Commandant.
JOHN McKECHNIE, Acting Orderly.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the Bar, on occasion of the death of Judge Morris, will be held at the General Term Room of the Supreme Court on SATURDAY next, at 10 A. M. By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
J. W. EDMONDS, Chairman.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS! HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

COGNAC AND GRAPE OIL.—Warranted high flavor the best in market. Essences, Otard and Hennessey, peach, cherry, apple brandies, Holland gin, Scotch whisky, port wine; coloring and flavoring oils, wintergreen, peppermint, sassafras, cloves and bitter almonds, metals, and daguerreotype and photographic chemicals, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 28 Maiden-lane.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 565 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 68 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED that Mr. HAWKISON is no longer the Assistant of Professor VERGNES, or in any way connected with him in the management of his Electro-Chemical Baths, which are in successful operation under the personal superintendence of the inventor, at No. 290 6th av., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant English woman, as meat and pastry cook; can bake good bread, &c.; by another Protestant woman, as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, or nurse and seamstress; by another, as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse; by another, as nurse, or nurse and seamstress. All excellent Protestant women, having the best of City and country reference. No objections to the country. Call or address No. 23 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Englishman, to superintend a farm and take charge of horses, is a good penman, and capable of keeping accounts in a factory, or where any number of men are employed, having seven years' experience in conducting an establishment where character and capability was fully tested; understands the care and management of cattle in general, and breeding of horses and the training is fully understood by the subscriber; no objection to go South or West. Address INDUSTRY, this office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable middle aged woman, as nurse, one who can take charge of a baby from its birth or would take care of small children, one who will be found confidential and a capable person; has served in the capacity for many years, and whose character will be found most satisfactory from a highly respectable family, at present in town; has no objection to the country. Call at the store No. 63 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced, competent and highly respectable woman, as good meat and pastry cook, that fully understands her business; is a first-rate baker, and would assist in washing and ironing; is a thoroughly competent nurse. Has the very best of City reference, and will be found neat, willing and cheerful in her business. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, to-day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and efficient Protestant young women; one a first-rate meat and pastry cook, can do all kind of cooking, soups, jellies, &c.; the other a neat nurse and seamstress, or waitress and chambermaid. Both are highly recommended. No objections to the country. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do general domestic work in the City or country, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; and as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress by a competent young woman, who is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt making, &c. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and seamstress. Also by a Scotch young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. They have the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable, efficient and trustworthy Protestant man as waiter, who is well experienced in everything pertaining to his business. His personal and written references for honesty, sobriety and attention, will prove him to be worthy the notice of any employer requiring such a person. Apply at No. 271 Bowery until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress, in a private family; she can cut and fit ladies' dresses, all kinds of family sewing; if not suited will go out by the day. The advertiser can show unexceptionable references from her last place. Call, or address a note to SEAMSTRESS, No. 269 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply for one week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced well recommended girls, who wish to be together, one as a first class cook and to help to laundress in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 73 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a small private family, as cook or chambermaid; is a good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 42 Spring-st., front house, second floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well-recommended young woman of experience as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework. Is a good baker of bread, and understands milk and butter. No objection to the country. Is thoroughly acquainted with City and country work. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young woman, accustomed to sewing and the care of children desires a situation as seamstress or nurse. She can give good reference from her last employer and others. Inquire at No. 152 Congress-st., South Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or waiting in a small family; has been eight years in her last place. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced varnisher and polisher, with some first-class house; has a thorough knowledge of the furniture business; has managed a large business. Address G. H., Times Office, stating where an interview may be had.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or waiting alone. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 2d floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a superior baker. Apply at No. 372 1st-av., near 23d st. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing, to take care of children and plain sewing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 304 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; no objection to do the work of a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 182 Elizabeth-st., room No. 2, first floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as cook; one who is competent in her business; she would assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call at her present place, where she will remain until suited. No. 170 East 16th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young colored man of the highest character, as waiter in a private boarding house, or as porter in a store. Can give the best of City reference. Address P., *Times* Office, for four days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or seamstress. Can give unexceptionable City references. Address or apply at No. 96 East 15th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as good cook; four years and a half in her last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 44 Hamilton-st.

WET NURSE—A highly respectable Protestant woman wishes to meet with a good family that has a baby to wet nurse; has lost her own baby. Can be recommended by the doctor that waited on her; and the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 84 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

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An immense quantity of handsome styles.
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And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ELEGANT DISPLAY OF CARPETINGS.
Including the very latest European designs.
ROYAL VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, INGRAINS and THREE PLYS. Also ROYAL VELVET and AXMINSTER MEDALLIONS, all of which will be sold at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FROM AUCTION.
A NEW INVOICE
of
RICH LYONS VELVETS,
FOR CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
200 pieces Rich LYONS VELVETS, all colors, from $1 to $4 per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS.
Both Square and Long.
DESIRABLE FALL STYLES,
Just received, an immense variety,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FRENCH MERINOES,
Every color, quality and price. Also,
ALL WOOL PLAIDS,
A large assortment of bright, beautiful Fall styles, at 2s. 6d.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MANTILLAS, TALMAS, CLOAKS.
Latest Fall Styles, now ready.
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT,
Well-trimmed, and of approved Parisian models.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
have opened several cases of
NEW SILKS,
in excellent designs and colors.
Also, Wool Plaids, and other Dress Goods.
No. 60 Canal-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

MOSAIC AND TAPESTRY RUGS.
An immense variety of entirely new and beautiful patterns, at LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ECONOMY IN CARPETS.
Auburn, Lowell and low-priced Carpetings of every description; also, Druggets, 25 cents, &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
Full assortment of widths, designs and prices, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WINTER WEAR.—Particular attention is solicited to our productions for Gentlemen's Fall and Winter Wear, comprising Overcoats in various new styles, Talmas, Business Coats, &c., in the manufacture of which we have been actuated by a determination to retain the supremacy of this establishment.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway,
opposite the Park fountain.

LADIES—Once more we would call your particular attention to a large lot of blankets from 25s. to 35 the pair, at the cheap carpet store, No. 161 Bowery, and also the stock of ingrain 3-ply, tapestry and velvet carpets, at very low prices, being the balance of the stock of J. W. GILLESPIE, which must be cleared out without reserve.

ANOTHER CHANCE—At No. 161 Bowery. The balance of the stock of carpets, oil-cloths, druggets, mats, &c., in the above store, must be sold immediately; prices greatly reduced; purchasers would do well to call early. A large floor on 3d story to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes, and front basement.

MOURNING COLLARS AND SLEEVES.—Just received, in new designs, embroidered crape sets, very rich; also, a large assortment of our own manufacture, which we can recommend to give satisfaction. Simply embroidered articles suitable for light mourning quite new.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

D. H. KNIGHT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 26 Vesey-st., (near Church-st.) New-York.
Will sell BUTTONS; Shell, Horn and Rubber COMBS, PINS, NEEDLES, BRUSHES, TAPES, BOBBINS, FANS, and a great variety of Small Wares. CHEAP FOR CASH.

LADIES' INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—Will bleach the hands soft and white, and cure chapped or rough hands immediately. As a substitute for kid, they will be found very light and more durable. For sale at all Rubber stores, and at No. 38 John-st., up stairs.

FRENCH SHIRTING PRINTS.—J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO. have received, per steamer *Atlantic*, a case of French printed shirtings, which they are prepared to make up at short notice. No. 106 William-st., corner John.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale.
J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS.
FALL STYLES
IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 AND 11 PARK PLACE,
Have now in store, and are constantly receiving, both from *abroad and of their own manufacture, a beautiful and extensive* stock of the above goods, the most unique and fashionable styles extant.
STRAW BONNETS in great variety. Also, desirable styles in colored straw.
SILK, SATIN, and *VELVET BONNETS* of original and approved patterns, and of all grades. Also, BEAVER, *FELT and SHAKER BONNETS.*
PATTERN BONNETS, for Milliners. Original styles.
STRAW LACES and TRIMMINGS, of the most beautiful Designs and desirable Colors.
FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, embracing Sprigs, Bunches, Wreaths, Piquets, Buds, &c., &c. (In the choice colors.)
In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we are persuaded that both in Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination. IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New York.
P. S.—Pattern Bonnets will be forwarded to Milliners in all sections of the country. Orders by letter promptly attended to.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
At very low prices, for cash, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
Just received, 1,000 pieces black and colored Chenille.

FALL FASHIONS.
THE PUBLIC are particularly invited to call and examine SIMMONS' superb assortment of MILLINERY, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. No pains have been spared in the selection of Paris Bonnets and the manufacture of home Millinery, suitable for ladies, misses and infants. W. SIMMONS,
No. 654 Broadway.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
No. 34 John-st., New York.
J. H. BAILEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs; has every description of the CHOICEST FURS made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR.
He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him.

LADIES FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FURS and SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—The Fur Season having opened, the attention of Ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., at the Bazaar, including every species of Furs, rare or common, and all made up in the best styles announced in Paris, for the coming Winter. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 260 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF Mr. W. HARRISON,
who will appear in conjunction with
MISS LOUISA PYNE and MR. STRETTON,
and the entire Opera Company in the comic Opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Count Almaviva.....Mr. W. Harrison.
Rosina.....Miss Louisa Pyne.
Figaro.....Mr. Stretton.
Followed by the
THE MOZEE POLKA,
(as sung by Mme. Sontag,) arranged with variations by Miss Pyne, and performed on the Piano Forte by the Great Pianist,
MRS GALTON,
(Sister to the Misses Pyne.)
Her first appearance in America.
The entertainments to conclude with the musical entertainment of
NO SONG NO SUPPER.
Margaretta.....Miss Louisa Pyne.
Robin.....Mr. W. Harrison.
In which character he will sing the "Bay of Biscay."
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.
Tickets to all parts of the house.....Fifty Cents.
Orchestra Seats.....One Dollar.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.
SATURDAY—CINDERELLA.
MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. WILLIAM A. MOORE, Stage Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON TO-NIGHT.—MR. W. HARRISON'S BENEFIT. First and only time, THE BAY OF BISCAY, by Mr. W. Harrison.

NIBLO'S CONCERT ROOM—Next door to Niblo's Garden—An entire Change of Programme—COLLINS' MISCELLANEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC CONCERTS—Immense Success—Second Week.
Engagement of Mr. ALLAN IRVING, the popular Vocalist.
Engagement of Mr. SEDGWICK, the celebrated Concertina performer.
Engagement of Mr. TREVOR, the popular Tenor.
Mad. CARLOTTA POZZONI, Soprano; Miss MARIA LEACH, Contralto; Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor; Mr. ALLAN IRVING, Basso; Mr. APTOMAS, the celebrated Harpist; Mr MAEDER, Director.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22,
And Every Evening during the Week.
The entertainments will comprise choice selections of songs, duets, quartettes, &c., interspersed with Irish stories and anecdotes, with an illustration from the favorite comedy of the "Irish Attorney."
COLLINS as Teddy the Tiler.
COLLINS as the Irish Attorney.
COLLINS as Morgan Rattler.
With the favorite songs of "The Low Back Car," "Hurrah for the Chase," and "The Widow Machree," &c., in character.
Tickets 50 cents—to be had at HALL'S and JOLLIE'S music stores, and at the door. Doors open at 7; concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Broadway opposite Bond-st. Triumphant success of Signor LLORENTE'S SPANISH DANCERS and the ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1855, when the following artistes will appear:
Signora VIETTI VESTVALI, Signor CRESSA, Signor MORINO and Signor ROSSI.
With a full orchestra and chorus.
The entertainments will consist of a GRAND CONCERT, the grand ballets of VINTAGE of XERES, LA CALETA DE MALAGA, LA LIBIDA HABANERA.
Written expressly for Senorita JOSEFA BARGUERA.
And one act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquette and Balcony.....[illegible]
Family Circles.....[illegible]
Orchestra Stalls.....[illegible]
Private Boxes.....[illegible]
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-STREET—ITALIAN OPERA—Eleventh Night.
BELLINI'S Grand Opera, in three acts, of
LA SONNAMBULA,
will be presented, for the second time,
On FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
Signori BRIGNOLI and MORELLI will appear.
After the first act, Mlle. DE LA VIGNE and Mons. BONPLAISIR will appear in a Grand Pas de Deux.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7½; Opera commences at 8 P. M.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.—BENEFIT OF MR. FORREST.—THIS EVENING, Oct. 26, will be performed the Play of DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
Damon.....Mr. Forrest | Pythias.....Mr. Fisher.
After which, a Comic Song by W. A. Chapman.
To conclude with the new Farce of
MR. GARDNER'S BREAKFAST PARTY.
Frank Gander.....Fanny | Florence.....Miss Harding.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY, the usual great comic treat of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.
The two most popular pieces of the day.
Sleek and Toodle by Mr. Burton.
Capt. Maguire, Mr. G. Jordan.
Lady Creamley and Mrs Toodle, Mrs. Hughes.
The new Comedy, THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS, has made a brilliant and decided hit. It will be repeated on Saturday and Monday, with JOHN OF PARIS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 7; performance to begin at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, Oct. 26, 1855, will be presented, second time in this country, the Comedy, in three acts, entitled
THE MAN OF MANY FRIENDS.
Man of Many Friends, Mr. Walcot | Verner, Mr. Brougham.
To conclude with the capital Farce of
HOW STOUT YOU'RE GETTING.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Third week of the new local Prize Drama, by Miss Louisa Reeder, a thrilling dramatic story. FRIDAY, Oct. 26, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the prize drama of MARY MORTON, OR THE SHIRT SEWERS; Harry Goodall, C. W. Clarke; Jep Wilkins, Hadaway; Mary, Miss Mestayer; after which, THE WANDERING MINSTREL. AFTERNOON at 3 the Operetta of BROTHER & SISTER, and Farce of ONLY A HALFPENNY. All the curiosities as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

A CARD.—TO THE PATRONS OF NIBLO'S GARDEN AND THE PUBLIC—Inquiries having been made as to the cause of my not appearing pursuant to announcement in the Opera of "Rip Van Winkle," on the occasion of my brother's benefit, I take this method of informing my friends and the public that it would have given me great pleasure to have done so, but on the evening of Friday, the 19th, I appeared in the Opera of "Sonnambula," on which occasion I was insulted by Mr. Harrison, the proprietor of the Pyne and Harrison Troupe. In consequence of the unprovoked, unjustifiable and insulting language of Mr Harrison to me on that evening, I withdrew from the Troupe, and the announcement to appear thereafter was wholly unauthorized.
ANGELINA BRISTOW HOOD.

REOPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION, No. 659 Broadway, with important additions.—This valuable museum of antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than eleven hundred objects. Admission 25 cents. Schools admitted on reasonable terms.
THE VELASQUEZ.—The celebrated original historical picture of Charles the First, by the great Velasquez, the most rare and valuable painting ever exhibited in the United States, is now at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway, EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, the very successful Burlesque on the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Preceding the Opera, Ethiopian Minstrelsy. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents. In preparation, the beautiful comic opera, "Le Chalet, or Swiss Cottage," (first time in America,) music by A. Adam, and translated from the French by the late E. Seguin.

THE GREAT MACALLISTER.—Still continues his nightly incantations at his Mystic Hall, No. 472 Broadway, MONDAY, 22d, and all the week he will enact fresh Wonders, with the awful act of cutting off a Man's nose. Go early—Hundreds nightly shut out. Admission 25 cents. Open at 7, the Wizard appears at 7½ o'clock.—SATURDAY AFTERNOON 27th, a Grand School and general Juvenile performance at 3 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOODS MINSTRELS.—No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open every evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fair is now fully open for visitors, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. each day, and will continue so during the month. In many of its departments the Exhibition surpasses in extent and interest any previously held in this City.
Single admissions, 25 cents; children, half price.
Desirous of extending the advantages of the Exhibition to all classes the Managers have determined to furnish tickets to those employed in manufacturing establishments (in packages of 25 tickets) at 10 cents. Apprentices presenting certificates from their employers will be admitted at 12½ cents. Schools, with their teachers, at 6¼ cents for each pupil. By order of the Managers.
EDWIN SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMBROTYPES.—An entire new style of pictures and the finest in the world (See Crystal Palace Fair.) They were introduced and patented by Mr. Cutting, and I hold the exclusive right to make them in this City. A number of artists advertise their single glass or varnished pictures as ambrotypes; but it is a deception. They dare not hermetically seal or stamp their pictures patent.
Twenty dollars reward will be paid for an ambrotype made and sold at any other gallery in the City.
WM. A. TOMLINSON, No. 273 Broadway.

IF YOU ATTEND THE FAIR—Don't fail to visit the South Nave Gallery, and examine the new FLUID REGULATOR LAMP, patented and manufactured by STARR, FELLOWS & CO., No. 74 Beekman-st. You will also find there displayed some other useful articles in the Lamp and Gas-Fixture line. Should also be glad to see you at the store, No. 74 Beekman-st.

SMITH'S CELEBRATED SELF ADJUSTING STOCKS AND CRAVATS—Will be sold for thirty days, at a great sacrifice, in order to close out Fall stock. See samples at the Crystal Palace.
P. F. SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 28 Dey-st., up stairs.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

WHAT IS IT?
Oh! nothing missus, only four
Big rats dying dead upon the floor;
Lyon's Pills is wondrous stuff,
It gives the rats and mice enough.
So does LYON'S POWDER. Insects of every nature are speedily removed, and the house cleaned from top to bottom. Depot No. 424 Broadway; 25 cents per flask or box.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, 88 South 3d-st., Phila.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

Address of the Whig State Convention, Held Oct. 23, in New-York City, to the Whig Electors of the State of New-York.

The voice of the Whig Party is once more heard in the Empire State, and this time it gives no uncertain sound. We know what we are, and where we are; what we believe, and what we intend to practice. And being disembarrassed of all outside pressure and *relieved from all internal discord*, we come *boldly* before our fellow-citizens of the Union to declare, without fear or favor, without reserve or dissimulation, the principles by which, as a political party, we are determined henceforth to be governed. We are, comparatively, weak in *number*. *Our* organization has been stolen from us. Many good men have left us for a season. Hundreds of our "rank and file" have been led away from us by a feverish eagerness for greater agitation and more sectional feeling than the conservatism and nationality of the Whig Party permitted. And some have sought elsewhere the rewards that glittered more temptingly beneath the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils."

Such, fellow Whigs, was this morning the gloomy picture of our present position. But touched by the vivid eloquence of our presiding officer this afternoon, the cloud that has so long lowered over our destiny, seemed, for the first time this many a day, to be cleft in twain, and the star of hope gently beamed through the opening vista. Dead, defunct, a thing that was but is not, have our political foes long declared us to be, but this day we echo the dying words of our immortal WEBSTER, and proudly and tranquilly say, "We yet live." Live, to meet our enemies in the gate! Live, to confound the traitors, and to punish the treachery, that by the suddenness and subtlety of the attack for a few weeks humbled us in the dust! Live, to proclaim in clearer and steadier voice than ever, our undying devotion to true, conservative, national, unmixed and unscrambled Whig principles.

The Whigs of the State of New-York have no sympathy for, and can form no fellowship with, any party that openly assails, or insidiously seeks to undermine, the stability of the Union. The great Whig heart has but one impulse. It beats ever, and beats warmly, and beats unchangeably, to the sweet but inspiring music of that noble sentiment, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The Whig Party, therefore, can never be a sectional party. With our own heart-enshrined HENRY CLAY, we "knew no North, no South, no East, no West." Nor can we connive at the attempts to perpetuate a ceaseless, agitating hostility, ostensibly directed against an "institution" but practically operating upon fellow-citizens entitled, equally with ourselves, to have the sole and complete management of their affairs. And yet we are not, we cannot be—indifferent to the great cause of human freedom. We believe Slavery to be a sore misfortune, a great social evil. We deplore its existence and deprecate the enlargement of its area. As citizens of a Free State, we have given hostages, that by all honorable and legitimate and constitutional means we will maintain freedom and perpetuate and extend its triumphs. But we are fellow-citizens with the men of the South. The great blessings of our Government—the deathless principles of the Declaration of Independence—are their birthright as well as ours; and the Whigs of the Empire State can never be a party to any attempt to deprive them of those rights. As we would not do this by violence, or by direct legislation, so neither would we do it by means of combinations furtively designed to shut them out of constitutional privileges which they enjoy in common with ourselves, and we scorn, by ceaseless agitation and assault, to destroy the value to them of constitutional guards over life, liberty and property, which are common to us all. We do not approve of Slavery. We cannot be brought to approve of it. But neither can we forget that the broad ægis of constitutional right is ever the South as well as the North. We will mind our own business, and let theirs alone. We will respect their rights, for we should belie our principles as Whigs, were we to interfere with any State's sovereignty or institutions, but we cannot be willing or unconcerned parties to the extension of Slavery.

Asserting as we do, in common with our fellow-citizens in all the Free States, under the wrong done to us by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we reaffirm our abhorrence of that gross violation of a sacred compact, which was conceived and entered into in a spirit of conciliation and mutual forbearance, and has been acquiesced in for more than thirty years by all parties, North and South. By such acquiescence, as well as by the integrity of those entering into it, that compromise had acquired in some degree the force of a constitutional enactment. The compact has been violated; the instrument that secured that territory to Freedom has been destroyed. But we hold the South to the maintenance of its spirit and essence, and shall not fail to insist before the Federal Legislature that we are entitled to that only compensation for the wrong which it is yet in their power to give us.

As Whigs, we reiterate our ardent attachment and devotion to the Constitution of the Union, and our readiness to concede all that it requires of us, as well as to claim all that it concedes to us. We are a constitutional party, as that Constitution was understood and expounded by him who sleeps in a cold but not unhonored grave at Marshfield. We know no political law higher than the Constitution; but we can adapt ourselves to no standard lower than that honored instrument. The Constitution is our platform—the Constitution in its spirit as well as in its letter. Whom the Constitution accounts citizens, we account citizens, and will in good faith treat them as such. Of that liberty of conscience and right of religious creed and worship, which the Constitution secures to every man, we will neither ask nor attempt to rob any man. And we can no more sympathize with men who would deprive the individual of his dearest civil and political rights than we can with the party that combines to deprive our fellow-citizens of the South of their constitutional rights.

Inflexible in their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, the Whigs of the Empire State reaffirm these great cardinal principles, which, rising from that firm basis, formed their political platform in the palmiest days of the party's history, so far as those principles, and the measures by which they were illustrated, are still matters of conflicting opinion and policy between organized parties. Perhaps no feature of the proposed policy of Fusion exhibits grosser dishonesty and contempt of public opinion in the State of New-York, than the selection of candidates for the Canal Board. In the resolutions which accompany this address we have fully expressed our opinion of the total unfitness of the nominations on the Fusion or Republican ticket, with the unabated conviction which as Whigs we entertain of the necessity of completing the enlargement of the Erie Canal as an article of commerce and a bond of national union.

There are many and important reasons, fellow Whigs, why we deem it expedient, at the present time, to do no more than thus solemnly reaffirm our party's principles. With those principles for his guide, every Whig will be well able to judge for himself for whom he can in his vote at the ballot-box. It would do giving the Whigs of New-York more credit for meekness under insult than would be complimentary to their manhood, to suppose that any of them will vote for the nominees of those who have humiliated and betrayed us. We cannot thus kiss the hand that smote us. But we are not prepared to substitute a ticket of our own. The men who betrayed us were careful to appoint their Convention so late that we could not probably recover from the blow in time to rally for the conflict of the Fall election. It would be utterly impossible to form our ticket, organize committees, circulate the necessary information to the remoter portions of the State, and make such other arrangements as would be necessary to secure a degree of success worthy of the men whom we should be disposed to put in nomination. At present, therefore, we recommend our fellow Whigs throughout the State to vote as they deem meet in accordance with those principles which they hold are for the interest of the State—principles the very reverse of those held by the Fusionists—principles that have been asserted and maintained from the Executive Chair of this great State by WASHINGTON HUNT and HAMILTON FISH, and once held to, so far as State policy is concerned, by a gentleman who, unfortunately, was accounted a Whig Senator. And now, we are the Whig Party of the State of New-York. We have avowed our principles. We have openly proclaimed what we propose to do, and what we propose to leave undone. We have no concealment. We know no fear. By the principles we have avowed, we are prepared to abide. We are Whigs, and nothing else; nothing less and nothing more; all that our betrayers and other enemies say to the contrary, notwithstanding; our banner is unfurled—our hearts throb to bear it on to victory. And the time for action will soon come. In the meantime let us cherish and foster those internal feelings—that real unity of heart and purpose, which the time of tribulation has so signally and gratifyingly elicited. Above all, let us take the Union into our hearts, and enshrine it in our best and warmest affections. While those who have gone out from among us, revel in sectionalism, let us set our faces as flint against such treasonable sentiments, and love, and defend, and maintain that blessed and glorious Union that has made us what we are. Every political association, every cherished memory, prompts us to this course. We cannot speak of a single leader of the Whig hosts whose very name is not a synonyme of a patriotism that grasped the whole confederacy in his warm and generous embrace. Does not one who only loved his country better than the Whig party—whose name is a household word that cannot be spoken without awakening emotion, too big for human utterance—whose very memory, ever and anon, thrills across the chords of our affections, and stirs them with a feeling almost too deep and holy for a merely political attachment—whose words so often roused us as with the blast of a clarion, and anon soothed us with the silvery softness of their matchless melody, and whose now we can scarcely name without tears of blended gratitude and sorrow—does not HENRY CLAY, our heart's political idol, lie calmly pillowed in a Southern grave? Does not he, whose words were thunderbolts, whose tones, nervous, condensed axioms are our watchwords to this day—the intellectual giant, who, standing by the Constitution, dauntless and unmoved, seemed the embodiment of the majesty of republican freedom—does not DANIEL WEBSTER, the Whig of the Bay State and of the Union, lie calmly cushioned in a Northern tomb? The sods of our common country form their couch and their covering, and one sky encomposes their last resting-place. And as they sleep their last sleep that knows no waking, let us draw near, and catching the spirit that animated them, swear on that united grave fealty to the Union, the whole Union, and the Union forever.

THE FORTY WHO FELL.—Professor TYLER enumerates the names of forty physicians who perished at Norfolk and Portsmouth since the 6th of July, as follows: Sylvester, Constable, Hudson, Sylvester, Jr., Higginge, Briggs, Upshur, Tunstall, Selden, Burns, Trugion, Parker, Levett, Walters, Thompson, Fiveas, Roth, Hache, Dillord, Gooch, Howle, Gelbardt, Blow, Jackson; De Becane, Obermuller, Decapry, Hunter, Rifell, Overyerst, Bierson, Handy, Cole, Moore, Rizet, Smith, Marshall, Craven and Berry.

Winchester, the Missing Aeronaut.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday, furnishes the following as a probable clue to the fate of this gentleman:

We have obtained what may perhaps be considered a clue to the awful mystery in which the fate of Mr. WINCHESTER, the daring Norwalk aeronaut, is enveloped. A reliable gentleman of this city, in business on Main-street, informs us that on the day succeeding the ascension of Mr. WINCHESTER, from Norwalk, Ohio, a customer entering his store, remarked, "Have you seen the balloon?" Replying in the negative, the gentleman stepped to the door, and looking in a south-westerly direction, perceived what at first appeared to be a balloon.

At the first glance it appeared to be very diminutive, but gradually it dilated and appeared in the shape of a huge bird with expanded wings, apparently 30 feet across. Changing again from that form it reassumed the shape of a balloon. A strongly magnifying telescope being procured, it was fixed upon the floating object, and many persons who had now assembled to to gaze at the mysterious aerial stranger, agreed in the opinion that it was a balloon, and consurred in the belief that it was a wreck.

The gentlemen from whom we obtain the above information, states that about 150 persons were witnesses of the phenomenon. The information is certainly very vague, and to be sure it casts the painful mystery into a darker shadow, yet it may eventually lead to information that will remove the suspense that now oppresses the friends of the venturesome aerial navigator.

Shocking Railroad Accident in Vermont.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from West Randolph, Vt., on the 25th of October, says:

"A most shocking accident occurred on the Vermont Central Railroad, at our depot, last evening. At about 7 o'clock, as two or three cattle trains from the North were stopping here together, in the hurry and bustle of switching off, changing cars, &c., the conductor of one of the trains in running beside the cars towards the engine, tripped at a cattle-guard and fell backward, with his head directly upon one of the rails; a wheel of the moving train passed directly over the unfortunate man before he had time to move, and the larger part of his head was completely severed from his body; one arm was also run over; the lifeless trunk that remained was a most horrid spectacle to behold. The name of the deceased was JOSIAH WILSON. He was about 30 years of age, and a resident of Brockfield, where he leaves a young wife to mourn his untimely end."

DOMESTIC FEUDS.—Strange revelations are occasionally made by prosecutions instituted before our police magistrates, prompted at times by the most unworthy motives. A brother and sister, each the head of large families, had a trivial difference recently, and a bitter animosity took the place of former friendly feelings. The sister instituted a suit against her brother, charging him with cohabiting with a woman not his wife, while his wife was living in another State. Upon the hearing, it was proved that the accused came to this city eleven years since, and for the last ten years has been living with a female originally employed by him as a domestic, by whom he had a large family of children, which were growing up in harmony with other children, the fruit of his first marriage. The accused always acknowledged his present companion as his wife, invariably introducing her as such to his friends. She was respected by all her neighbors for her correct conduct and lady-like deportment, the real facts of the case not being known. The legal wife had, in all this time, never molested her husband, and does not appear to have sanctioned the present prosecution. The suit instituted by the sister has given rise to much gossip in the neighborhood in which the parties reside, and this strange family secret is now the general topic of conversation. There are but few who approve of the conduct of the sister, in commencing a prosecution at this late day, after allowing the crime to go unrebuked for a period of ten years. At the hearing of the case, both parties appeared by counsel. It was argued by the prosecuting attorney that the prisoner must be held to bail for trial on the charge of adultery, while the counsel for the defence contended that such a suit could not be sustained; that if any crime had been committed, it was bigamy, and not adultery. The Alderman has the case under consideration.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.—The slope of Messrs. TYSON & Co., near Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Pa., was again the scene of a very serious and fatal accident on Saturday last. An incautious workman, with an open light, ignited the fire-damp, and produced a tremendous explosion, killing one man almost instantly, and seriously wounding and burning several others. The fire thus produced set fire to some of the timber, which, in a few minutes after, caused another explosion, still greater than the first, but, in consequence of the previous escape of the men, no injury was done except to the mine itself. The men at the mouth of the slope were knocked down by the force of the roaring tempest, and their mounhs, ears and eyes, were generally filled with coal, sand and dust.

THE CRANBERRY CURE OF ERYSIPELAS.—The New-Haven *Palladium* records another case of the complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of raw cranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so swollen and inflamed that the eye had become closed and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and, after several changes, the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and, in the course of a couple of days, every vestige of the disease had disappeared.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—There have been two frosts at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and the yellow fever is rapidly abating. At Memphis, Tenn., for the three days previous to the 15th instant, there were about 20 deaths.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied.

COFFEE—The market remains very quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. We have no important sales to report.

COTTON—Is quite dull and heavy. Some demand ex lists at ½c. ⅌ lb. lower rates than those current prior to the receipt of the steamer's news,—but factors refuse to sell at such figures. Hence, the inactivity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western are still very actively sought after by home dealers, shippers, and speculators and bring even higher prices. The sales since our last amount to over 23,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 81½
Straight State	8 81½@ 8 87½
Favorite and Extra State	8 87½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 81½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 81½@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 25

Canadian is still improving—sales have been made of 800 bbls. superfine to best extra, at $8 87½@$10 ⅌ bbl. Southern is also doing better—there having been 1,500 bbls taken, at $9@$10 75 for mixed to extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues rare and quiet at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal salable and steady, at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½@$5 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for by home dealers and shippers, at improved quotations. The sales, since our last, reach about 74,000 bushels, including Canadian White (somewhat nominal) at $2 10@$2 15; Western Red and Mixed, at $1 90@$2 05, the latter for very choice; and Southern Red at $1 95 ⅌ bushel. Rye is in better demand, but at easier prices,—sales having been reported of 11,000 bushels at from $1 31½@$1 37½ ⅌ bushel,—the latter an extreme rate. Barley is still unaltered. Oats remain in light supply and fair request, at 48c @50c. for Western, and 46c.@48c. for State ⅌ bushel. Corn is attracting more attention and is advancing,—the transactions since our last comprising 64,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at 95c @96c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—300 bales River found buyers at old rates.

HOPS—New are more inquired for, and are worth 11c.@14c. ⅌ lb. Old have not varied.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at $36 50@$37, usual credit, ⅌ ton; but other kinds are without variation.

LATHS—Are unchanged.

LEAD—Seems quiet at old figures.

LIME—Rockland is in slack request, but is pretty firmly held.

MOLASSES—There have been 350 bbls. New-Orleans sold, in lots, at 37c.@38c., mostly at 37c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine appear as last noticed. Resin is in fair demand, and is firm at $1 67½@$1 70 for common ⅌ 310 lbs., delivered; and $2 25@$4 62½ for No. 1 and white, ⅌ 280 lbs.

OILS—Holders are still asking very high prices for Whale and Sperm, which limits transactions therein. Red Oil is quiet and nominal. There is a fair inquiry for Olive, which is steady. Linseed is dull and heavy, at 90c. for large, and 91c.@93c. for small parcels, ⅌ gallon. Lard Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining—sales having been reported to-day of 800 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 62½ for Mess, and $20 87½@$21 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is less active, but firm—there having been taken 700 bbls., chiefly at 11½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is rare and needed—sales having been made of 230 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime, $12c @$14 for do. Mess; $15@$16 50 for extra State and Vermont; and $17@$17 50 for repacked Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at $17@$18. Butter is freely taken at 14c.@18c. for Ohio, 19c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c. @25c. for prime and choice do. ⅌ lb. Cheese sells at 9c @10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—About 80 trcs. have been sold since our last, at former rates.

SOAP—Is scarce and wanted, at full prices.

SUGARS—The sales since our last have been confined to 320 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 9½c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.—indicating a dull and heavy market.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. prime found buyers at 12½@12¾c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 240 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 41c.@41½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the steamer's mails, there was some disagreement among operators regarding rates, and the engagements were light, mostly within our old range.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant parlors to let, with full or partial board. A bedroom adjoining each if desired. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 194 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 43 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain board in the vicinity of 14th-st., and Broadway, in a private family, with the privilege of the bath. Address T. H., *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Suites of handsomely furnished rooms to let, on second and third floors, to families, with private table if preferred. House first class, and conveniently located, at No. 145 8th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—No 13 Beach-st., near St. John's Park, furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives; also for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen may be accommodated with Board in a small private family, where they will find the comforts of a home. Pleasant rooms, location good, convenient to two ferries and the cars. Terms moderate. References exchanged. For further particulars address TAYLOR, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—To let, a suite of elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to one or two gentlemen, with partial board if desired. House has all of the modern improvements. Small and private family accommodations good. Apply at No. 37 Bleecker-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife can find a handsomely furnished room at No 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries, a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on the 2d floor. Apply at No. 120 Hicks-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF STEADY HABITS—Can secure a large-sized, nicely-furnished front room with gas, grate, pantries and use of bath, on the second floor of a genteel house. Only a few gentlemen taken. Location west of Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Price $4 per week in advance, or $7 with partial board. Use of a fine piano if desired. Address Mrs. ALBRO, *Times* Office.

ROOM TO LET—On the first floor, with pantries attached, to one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, by a widow lady. Residence, No. 13 Renwick-st., between Spring and Canal sts. Can be seen for one week.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—By a gentleman, with breakfast and dinner, to be served in his own rooms. Liberal prices will be paid for thoroughness. Situation between 4th and 23d sts. Address Box No. 3,168 Post-Office.

A NEW ENGLAND FAMILY—With one child, in an convenient location, 20th-st., near 4th-st., having genteel apartments, would furnish a gentleman and wife with the comforts of a domestic home. References given and required. Address G. P., at this office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Can be accommodated with a third story parlor and bedroom adjoining, or an extension room on the first floor, with board. Also a few rooms for single gentlemen at Nos. 38 and 84 East 23d-st.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No. 6 College-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board. Apply at No. 17 Howard-st.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 176 West 14th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a carriage from the United States Land Office. Said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub-Treasury in New-York, were found to contain buckshot of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 28 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 20½ inches long, 24 inches wide, and 42 inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $28,000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders; and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes, the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York.
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

BUFFALO, Oct 3, 1855.

$250 REWARD.—Taken, since yesterday afternoon, from the Mechanics' Bank, a tin box, marked V. J. M. & G., containing valuable papers, among others the following bonds:—Town of Newark, Ohio, No. 1; Portsmouth City, Ohio, Nos. 49, 50; City of Newport, Ohio, No 2; Franklin county, Ohio, Nos. 42, 43; City of Columbus, Ohio, No. 39; Ashuelot Railroad, Nos. 18, 27; Rutland and Washington Railroad, Nos. 101, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, Nos. 520, 521, 434; New-York and Erie Railroad, Nos. 1,044, 1,397, 3,027; Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, Nos. 288, 700, 490, 691; Columbus and Xenia Railroad, Nos. 56, 57; Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, No. 144; City of Nashville, Nos. 400, 401; Bourbon County, Kentucky, Nos. 1, 13; Milwaukee City, No. 134; Pennsylvania Coal Company, Nos. 1, 2; New and Salem Railroad, Nos. 1,089; Evansville and Illinois Railroad, Nos. 77, 78, 79, 48, 49, 204; Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Nos. 143 67, 68; Michigan Central Railroad, 2,738, 4,148, 3,129; Mason and W. Railroad, Nos. 261; Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, No. 51, 52; Lake Erie and Wabash and St Louis Railroad, Nos. 288, 186; Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, Nos. 79, 194; Hudson River Railroad. The payment of all of which has been stopped. The above rewards will be paid on delivering the box, with its contents, with JAMES HAGGERTON, No. 60 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

New-York, Oct. 12, 1855.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on Monday evening, at the Bowery Theatre, a WALLET containing about $200 in bills and a promissory note for 146 93, dated Oct. 5, 1855, at sixty days, payable at the Bank of Pelham, to E. Roach. It was stolen from the pantaloons pocket of a produce dealer. $50 reward will be paid for the recovery of the money, and $10 for the note, by applying to JOHN CONGER, No. 138 Bank-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A JOINT, PERFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH, HOOPS TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINE!—One Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, at State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber to the bolt, saws the staves, jointing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, raises the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, hollows, leaves its proper proportion of bilge, according to the stave, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hoops, all complete, in a manner so perfect, complete and rapid, that we challenge the world to produce a barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give it a close inspection.

We manufacture with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Crak in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Erie and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk from the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the greatest pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any location now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, if any will be referred to the present owners, most of whom are without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations in their respective Territories. It is conceded by all persons who have examined this machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Shaving and heading saws on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscribers will sell subscriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at rates lower than any house in the City.
FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jewelled.
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELLED LADIES' WATCHES.
SPLENDID ENAMELLED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in centre.
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled.
GOLD ENAMELLED HUNTING WATCHES.
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich enamelled cases.
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies.
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS.
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Ladies.
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set by the pendant.
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers.
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Lever.
INDEPENDENT SECOND AND QUARTER SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses.
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers.
WATCHES, which run eight days with one winding.
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches.
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS.
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES.
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by E. J. Tobias, and other makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. P. Cooper, Werner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second door from Broadway.

KINDLING-WOOD—S. HARRISON & CO'S steam factory, No. 250 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $3 50; cord, $4; per cart, 62 cents; hickory, per load, $5; per barrel, $1 25. Interior qualities at less price. Orders per post attended to.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO.—No. 111 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps and Burners of all kinds.

INSTRUCTION.

THREE CLASSICAL SCHOOLS—Boys prepared for Business, Mercantile life, or College, in Three Hours of Daily Tuition. Reduced Rates for the class, divided into two departments, and taught the best twenty boys each. The session beginning with the middle of October embraces the most important branches of a thorough education, viz., Reading and Elocution, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Mental and Mathematics, Algebra, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Geography and Manual of Arms. The schools opened are designed to have quite unusual purposes for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be instructed and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the school. There are now several vacancies.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, WAITSFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 11th term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following gentlemen: Hon. Thomas A. Emmet, No. 18 Park-row; Hon. R. Tyler, No. 257 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U. S. N., Navy Yard, N. Y.; R. Washington, M. D., No. 251 8th-av.; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 260 West 26th-st. Catalogues may be obtained of Range & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and R. W. Benedict, No. 1 Wall-st.

D. SANDFORD, Principal.

DANBURY'S SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONNECTICUT.—ELIAS S. SCHENCK and Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, Associate Principals. Gymnastics and fencing daily. All the preparatory and college studies carefully taught. Circulars of an interview may be had by applying to Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 289 Broadway. Terms, $115 for the Winter Term, commencing Monday, Nov. 5.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commencement its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 30. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Catalogues have been published, and may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport. Bellport, L. I., Oct. 3, 1855.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 298 Broadway; H. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 289 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 193 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC AND FRENCH.—A young Parisian lady, who speaks English fluently, is desirous of obtaining pupils who wish to acquire a knowledge of the above branches. She will give lessons at their residence, and at such times as may be agreeable. Address or apply at S. C. HERRING'S, No. 103 5th-av., between 12 and 5 o'clock, where full particulars may be had.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received to board in the families of the Misses Danforth. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 609 Broadway, or at their residence.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS Under 11 years of age into his family to educate at home with his own. Terms $156 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post Office, Hartford, Conn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 188 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PRESCOTT SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the book stores of Mr. T. CROWEN, No. 609 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 609; STANFORD & SWORDS', No 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, N. Y.

WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 820 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, B. A., Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 48 William-st.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 M.-st., between 12th and 13th sts.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—CEDAR GLEN, SING SING, N. Y.—Miss FOSTER, Principal.—Terms, $150 a year. References—D. P. Bacon, Esq., No. 228 4th-st.; Thomas Smull, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 12th-st.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No 4 West 27th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 228 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 49 East 24th st., (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Services exclusively for pupils and parents.

DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 811 Broadway.—J. DAMIRAOLE, the only accomplished teacher of the modern dances, has the honor to inform his friends and the public that his Academy is open every day for lessons, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and for practice from 3 to 5 and 7½ to 10 P. M

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No. 6 Pine-st., cor. [illegible] FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 12½ o'clock, at the [illegible] Exchange:

[illegible] seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Michigan [illegible] interest [illegible] New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1; $1,000 each. [illegible] interest payable in New-York, April 1 and Oct. 1; $1,000 each. [illegible] bonds of the Michigan Southern [illegible] interest payable in New-York [illegible] Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana [illegible] Michigan Southern and North[illegible] at the option of the holder [illegible] Improvement Co. Stock, for Pennsyl[illegible] first mortgage convertible bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company [illegible] Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York. [illegible] first mortgage convertible bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company [illegible] interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York. [illegible] preferred stock of the Wabash and [illegible] Canal, State of Indiana. Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York. [illegible] of Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company [illegible] Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York; $1,000. [illegible] Tradesmen's Bank Stock. [illegible] seven per cent. second mortgage bonds of Ohio and [illegible] Railroad Company, due 1862. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York; $1,000 each.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION OF A LARGE SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, THIS DAY [illegible] A. C. TUTTLE will resume the catalogue (at lot No. [illegible]) a sale of FIRST CLASS cabinet furniture of the manu[illegible] their warerooms, [illegible] MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. [illegible] will include all the most valuable portion of the catalogue [illegible] drawing-room and parlor suites, [illegible] sideboards and bookcases, together with mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled cottage chamber furniture. Every lot to be sold without regard to cost, as purchasers [illegible]

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY.—In continuation, in o'clock [illegible] at 10 o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold for cash, peremptorily, [illegible] removed to the store [illegible] of a rich and [illegible] valuable stock of [illegible] watches, diamond, and fine gold jewelry [illegible] gold and silver [illegible] The whole of which must be closed out according to [illegible]

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE, WINES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st. [illegible] pale and dark brandy, whisky, gin, pale sherry, madeira, brown sherry, port, claret, champagne, &c.; [illegible] Havana cigars, china and glass [illegible] JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

JOHN T. STEWART, Deputy Sheriff.

Also, at 12 o'clock, large single-stone diamond pin, eight [illegible] diamond rings, eight single-stone diamond rings.

PETER COHEN, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—at 10½ o'clock, at No. 63 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of household furniture, [illegible] rosewood and mahogany suites, [illegible] cottage furniture, bureaus, washstands, bed[illegible] oval mirrors, book cases, wardrobes, [illegible] &c., &c.; also, [illegible] which the sale will commence, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, consisting of bureaus, sofas, bedstead, tables, mirrors, old and rich oil paintings, one large and splendid painting of Venus, as large as life, cost $1,000; also, a large lot [illegible] &c.; also, one rosewood guitar, [illegible]

THEO. MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECULATOR'S OPPORTUNITY.—THIS (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock to make money, at No. [illegible] Nassau-st. [illegible] in purchasing excellent furniture, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, decorative china, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] variable stock of staple furniture, [illegible] articles for parlors, chambers, halls, &c. Also, magnificent French plate mirrors, handsome oil paintings, (France) plated [illegible] and extra-enameled suites. The privilege given at this auction room secures perfect satisfaction. N. B. [illegible]

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FULTON AND CHURCH-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & SON will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, the valuable [illegible] corner of Fulton and Church-sts., containing [illegible] feet 4 inches on Fulton-st., and 75 feet 3 inches on Church-st., being the premises at present occupied by Mr. [illegible] Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, and other particulars [illegible] the owner being about to leave for Europe. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ORSON COOK, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, BIJOUTERIE AND TOILET ARTICLES.—At No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible] will sell as above at 10 o'clock THIS DAY, October 26, the entire stock of useful and fancy articles contained in the above [illegible] consisting of perfumery, extracts, pomades, [illegible] brushes, soaps, gloves, &c. Also, the entire stock of raw materials, essential oils, &c., necessary for an extensive manufacturing business. Also, show cases, mirrors, fixtures, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—By order of JAMES CARR and GILBERT MILLER, Assignees of HOLLMAN & LOCKWOOD, at the [illegible] on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, a large quantity of trunk manufacturing materials, comprising every article used in manufacturing trunks, consisting of trunk hardware, leather, [illegible] and 1 box boards, [illegible] which will be sold to the highest bidder. [illegible] apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the [illegible] No. 12 Maiden-lane, THE LAST SALE THIS SEASON OF E. VANDERSCHOOT & SON'S BULBOUS ROOTS—Comprising a fine assortment, most different and exquisite of Haarlem [illegible] consisting of double and single Hyacinths, [illegible] Tulips, [illegible] Jonquils, Iris, Crocus, [illegible] E. Vanderschoot and Sons, [illegible] nursery men, at Hillegom, near Haarlem, in Holland—to be sold [illegible] to suit purchasers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 26th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 164 [illegible] between 6th and 7th sts., all the furniture in above consisting of Brussels carpets, mahogany center tables, sofas, chairs, cottage bedsteads, iron do., mahogany do., dressing bureaus, cottage [illegible] crockery and glass, ingrain carpets, window curtains, with kitchen furniture, &c.

HAGGERTY, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.

MATTRESSES, &C. WITHOUT RESERVE.—HAGGERTY, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, at 10 o'clock, SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at No. 116 Broadway, [illegible] mattresses, 3 feet by 6, weighing about 26 pounds each, and filled with curled hair of the first quality. Also, [illegible] pillows, filled with best live goose feathers. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STATIONERY TRADE SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will continue his stationery and paper-hanging trade sale THIS DAY (Friday,) at the Auction Rooms No. 11 Broad-st., commencing at 10 o'clock with [illegible] The paper hangings will be sold on Saturday. For further particulars see catalogues, which can be obtained at the salesroom.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at the auction room, No. 27 Centre-st., being the entire stock of a cabinet maker, removed for convenience of sale, comprising the usual assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, tapestry carpets, &c. Also, a lot of second hand furniture, china, crockery and glassware, stove pipe, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, WINES, SEWING MACHINES, STOVES, CUTLERY.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich-st., brandy, gin, whisky, champagne, cigars, tobacco, indigo, mustard, pepper, coffee, tea, raisins, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, planes, chisels, files, clocks, coats, pants, cellars.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, Messrs. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell, as above, all the furniture contained in the spacious warerooms No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton. The stock consists of the usual variety of cabinet furniture of a City manufacturer, designed for retail in Broadway and manufactured to order.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his sale-rooms, No. 117 Nassau, near Beekman-st., a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak furniture of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Boxing and shipping at a small charge.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—At public auction will be sold the house and (half) lot No. 220 East 44th st. (south side,) between 2d and 3d avs. Sale at the Merchants' Exchange, this 26th October inst., at 12 M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY—Oct. 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] Court, between Sackett and Union sts., Brooklyn. Assignee's sale of Household Furniture. Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, a public auction, on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, all its remaining property, between South Water and Randolph sts., Michigan-av. and its Depot grounds. This property comprises [illegible] feet on Water-st. 187 feet on Michigan-av., by 121, running through to Central-av., north of Lake-st., and [illegible] feet by 132 feet south of Lake-st., and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerative investment.

TERMS—One quarter cash; balance one, two and three years. Interest at 6 per cent. in advance. For further particulars apply to THOMAS DYER.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1855.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY, DESKS, BOOK-CASES, &c.—BANGS, BROTHER & CO., No. 13 Park-row, on FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., an entire law library of a lawyer retired from the profession comprising Law and Equity Reports, digests, commentaries, code, practice, &c.; also, office furniture complete, such as desks, cases, bureaus, bedstead and bedding, iron safes, &c. Catalogues at store.

SALE OF LAW LIBRARY.—BANGS, BROTHERS & CO. will sell, on MONDAY, Oct. 29, at 4 P. M., at auction, at their trade salesrooms, No. 13 Park-row, the valuable law library of Judge Vanderpoel.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos. 26 and 28 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect [illegible] Bonds, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., valuable HORSES, the property of a gentleman having no farther use for them; to be sold without reserve; a pair of elegant bay horses, 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands high, long tails and very stylish drivers. Also, a single bay to match the above pair, as a reserve third horse, 6 years old, and a perfect match. The three are, in every respect, kind, and have been alternately driven together for some time, are accustomed to noise, music and locomotives, and are warranted perfectly sound as they stand at the time of sale. They cost a short time since, $1,600, and are unsurpassed in the City. To our buyers this offers an unequaled opportunity of obtaining a superior [illegible] of horses.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

THE WELL KNOWN AND CELEBRATED marble statue representing the MINSTREL'S CURSE, life size, now in the Crystal Palace. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, at the Crystal Palace, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, the celebrated group of statuary, the Minstrel's Curse by Muller, now on exhibit on at the Crystal Palace. This celebrated work of art was exhibited at the Exposition in Paris, when 31,000 francs were refused for it. It will be positively sold as above to the highest bidder without reserve. Terms 10 per cent. cash on day of sale, the balance three months approved notes. For additional particulars and poetic description, apply to J. MONCRIEF, Esq., No. 29 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $225 to $400. Second hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 25th and 26th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS.

Warerooms corner of 2d-av. and 21st-st., New-York.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harmoniums; HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale; new and second-hand, for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 8th-av. PIANOS with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F., being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Pianos desiring good Piano that keeps in tune and wears well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.

WM. MILLER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 154 and 156 East 21st-st., has on hand, and is constantly making some of the most magnificent piano fortes ever offered to the public. The superiority of tone in the above make, is too well known to need mentioning. My object being to inform the public where they can procure piano-fortes superior in tone and touch to any other make and cheaper for cash. All pianos warranted.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Pianofortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A superior 7 octave $310 rosewood piano is offered for $250, as the owner must leave town; been used but three months; is perfect, excellent toned, modern improvements fully warranted by celebrated makers. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large assortment of elegant superior Pianos at the lowest possible price. Having also perfected a new style of Piano, the Grand Diagonal, they would call particular attention of purchasers.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—One Chickering, for $150; one Gilbert, for $140; one Gale, nearly new, $175; one for $110; one for $80; and one for $50; all in fine order. New Pianos very low. Some fine Melodeons at great bargains. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—A most splendid, new, 7-octave rosewood piano, warranted, made to order and owned by a music teacher, will be sold as above. A second hand piano taken. For particulars call or address A. WEBBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

PALATABLE, ECONOMICAL, HEALTHFUL.—E. BINSON'S BROILING APPARATUS, OR DOWNWARD DRAFT GRIDIRON, will add 25 per cent. to the value of all kind of meats.

WILL cook it in its own juice without burning it in places, and leaving it half done in others.

WILL prevent the fat from falling into the fire, consequently making no offensive smudge to destroy furniture, and lastly it

WILL render second quality meat equal to first quality, cooked in any other manner, and fifty per cent. more palatable and healthful than the fry process. For sale by agents and the trade, who are authorized by us to furnish them to their customers on trial, and to receive them back if not entirely satisfactory.

AGENTS can make $5 to $10 per day. 1,000 are wanted in all parts of the United States. Exclusive rights given for counties to those who will thoroughly canvass. Apply to the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY CO., No. 509 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE REFECTORY.—The above-mentioned article was left with me for trial, to be returned if not approved. I fully concur in the above statement, and would not part with it for ten times its cost if another could not be had. Visitors at the fair are cheerfully invited to examine it while in use. J. B. STRATTON.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water-st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings, stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN, No. 234 Water-st., New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.—MONEY SAVED—The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FANNING.

No. 30 Catharine-st., near East Broadway.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

H. A. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 48 and 50 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COAL.

COAL EXCHANGE.—Subscribers and others are hereby notified that the large room, No. 24½ Pine-st., is now open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. Change hour, from 12 to 1 o'clock. Wholesale and retail dealers meet during change hour for the transaction of business.

SYLVANUS E. WARD, President.

GEO. W. ROSE, Secretary.

COAL $5 25 PER TON—FLOUR $10 PER BBL.—At the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 36 Broadway. Coal, egg or stove size; white or red ash, and first quality, delivered in Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City. This office is established to put down the price of coal and flour. No monopoly.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $5 25, well screened, from my yards, King and Greenwich sts., 26th-st. and 9th-av., No. 118 Duane-st.; from boats, $5 for best red-ash. PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts., corner Lexington-av. and 22d-st. THOS. DYER.

GREAT REDUCTION.—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards Nos. 236 Front and 304 East 14th-st., Avenue B.

COAL.—$5 25 per ton. Red and White Ash, Egg, and Stove delivered. L. J. COSTAR, No. 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.

No. 257 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st.

MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks, spoons, &c. Plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver.

Chasing and engraving executed in a superior style.

N. B.—All goods stamped "Manhattan," are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp.

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, capital $100,000, are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of Sienna, Brocatel, Pyrenees, Neapolitan and all fancy Marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to real marble, and at less than half the cost. Usually enameled iron, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against more surface work, the polish being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet-makers, and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 198 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York. PETER RENNIE, President.

JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

PATENTED SPECTACLES.—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. B. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR EVERY BODY.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.

BY A MARRIED MAN AND PRACTISING PHYSICIAN.

It is one of the most remarkable books which has been published in any country. Its language is simple, delicate and respectful and in terms of fatherly kindness it reveals to the young of both sexes a fund of information hitherto chiefly inaccessible in any reliable form and for want of which many have been prompted to resort to sources of questionable or of immoral tendency. The work is written by one of our oldest and most experienced medical men who has devoted a long life to the study of Physiology. The work was examined in manuscript by competent judges, and pronounced to be an unexceptionable and every work which has appeared in the English language. It breathes moreover a lofty Christian spirit.

THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY ARE ITS CONTENTS:

Chapter 1. The True Relation of the Sexes.	Chapter 8. A Fundamental Error.
Chapter 2. Premature Marriage, and its Consequences.	Chapter 9. The Laws of Pregnancy.
Chapter 3. Errors of Education.	Chapter 10. Crime Without a Name.
Chapter 4. Errors of Courtship.	Chapter 11. The Laws of Lactation.
Chapter 5. Individual Transgression and its Penalties.	Chapter 12. A Crime that ought not to be Named.
Chapter 6. Social Errors and their Punishment.	Chapter 13. Directions to Parents and Guardians.
Chapter 7. Physical Laws of Marriage.	Chapter 14. General Directions.

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THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

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Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

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No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

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TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

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Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LA MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.

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Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying the poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

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THIS PLEASANT AND POTENT PURIFIER—Of the blood acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and reestablishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

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RAILROADS.

[illegible] GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY [illegible] MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections for Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest. VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO. [illegible] at No. 229 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M. Cleveland 2:40 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 5:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 5 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M. Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M. Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:00 A. M. Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

[illegible] FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaves on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 6:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:30 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport, and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:30 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

T. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M. (from foot Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations.

Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 8:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Mauch Chunk and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 A. M., and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at [illegible] and 10 A. M., [illegible] and 6 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 35d st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these Trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 1, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2—stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The first class steamship ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, 27th October, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the Clerk on board.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York, on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, 31st October.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 27, for Richmond, touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed, via Petersburg, without delay, and will arrive in Weldon, Wilmington, &c., as soon and with as little expense as if they went via Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Steerage half price.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post Office Balances and Standard Weights.

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SCALES AND SAFES—From the Celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the superior White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effects of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERTS' COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying, babes, into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, circulars, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail. WM. F. DUNNELL, No. 138 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

CHARLES FULLER, Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 95 and 96 per cent. Alcohol. No. 282 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]

ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

[illegible] These ships having been built by contract, expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
[illegible]	[illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.

B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.	AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie.	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Oct. 31
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Nov. 7
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Nov. 2
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Dec. 5
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday,	Dec. 19

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new steamer ARAGO, 2,200 tons, Capt. D. LINES, will leave New-York for Southampton and Havre, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 12 o'clock M. Built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of Hull and Machinery, to insure safety and speed. The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has fully demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be devised.

The price of passage to Southampton and Havre is, First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75.

To passengers going to London these steamers offer the advantage of economy both in time and expense. Specie delivered in London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage to be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, President, No. 53 Broadway.

P. S.—The new steamer FULTON, of the same tonnage and construction, commanded by Captain JAMES A. WOTTON, will follow the ARAGO on the 15th December.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new,	*Constellation*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Empire State*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to

WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—500 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 12 cents each.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 10 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee.

WILLIAM BLAKE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the opening and laying out a public place, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth sts. and the Fifth and Eighth avs. in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (room No. 19,) in this City, on or before the 8th day of November, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of and situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-Second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D., 1855, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER, WILLIAM KENT, L. BRADISH, WARREN BRADY, JEREMIAH TOWLE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMBROSE V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, plaintiffs, against EDWARD H. NEVILLE, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant.—SIR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty-two dollars and twenty-two cents, with interest from the 27th day of May, 1853, besides the cost of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 26th day of September, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

s28-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS GOUVERNEUR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office at Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1855.

jn1-law6mF* G. TILLOTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHIAS L. ANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of C. N. BOVEE, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of July, 1855.

au3-law6mF* GEORGE B. POWELL, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ANN HOUSTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of ALEXANDER McCUE, No. 1 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of January next.—Dated July 2, 1855.

jy6-law6mF* ROBERT PLIMMON, Administrator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York to [illegible] ACQUIRE [illegible] OF LAND FOR A NEW RESERVOIR [illegible] Commissioners of Estimate [illegible] the matter above entitled, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST.—That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal in favor of the several [illegible] to be taken by this proceeding for the lands comprised therein, and have [illegible] just and equitable compensation to be paid to such owners, lessees, parties and persons interested, respectively.

SECOND.—That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy of [illegible] Estimate and Appraisal and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

THIRD.—That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, in any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her, or their objections in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York.

FOURTH.—That our said report, or, in case the same or any part thereof, be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, as the same shall be reconsidered and corrected, will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof.

EDWARD C. WEST, ABRAHAM TURNURE, DANIEL DODGE, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMBROSE V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, Plaintiffs, against ABRAHAM HONIGMAN and AARON STENGER, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To AARON STENGER, defendant.—SIR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and forty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, principal, together with interest on one hundred and sixteen [illegible] dollars from the 18th day of November, 1854, and interest on two hundred and [illegible] dollars, from the 18th day of December, 1854, and interest on one hundred and sixty-nine [illegible] dollars, from the 22d day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 17th day of July, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 28th day of September, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

s28-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMBROSE V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, Plaintiffs, against RALPH HILL, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To RALPH HILL, the Defendant: SIR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-two hundred dollars and forty-one cents principal, together with interest on nine hundred and fifty-[illegible] dollars and sixty-[illegible] cents from the 6th day of March, 1854, and interest on twelve hundred and forty dollars and seventy-seven cents from the 22d day of April, 1854, besides the cost of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 26th day of Sept., 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON,

s28-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADNAH SACKETT, THOMAS DAVIS, AMBROSE V. POTTER, ARTHUR M. POTTER and GEORGE H. SACKETT, Plaintiffs, against ADOLPHUS H. LISSAK and ALBERT J. TOBIAS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendants.—SIRS: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and thirty-four cents principal, together with interest on fifteen hundred and [illegible] dollars and thirty-eight cents from the 28th day of April, 1854, and interest on seven hundred and thirty-three dollars and [illegible] cents, from the 12th day of July, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 26th day of September, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

s28-law6wF* No. 157 Broadway.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION against JACOB LAMBERT.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 13, 1855.

J. T. MILLS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was filed on the 13th day of September, 1855. s28-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM HAMILTON, plaintiff, against JOHN H. GOTTEEG, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, JOHN H. GOTTEEG.—SIR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 80 Bowery, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 11th day of September, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 17, 1855.

SAMUEL BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 80 Bowery, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of September, 1855. s21-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—RICHARD S. ROBERTSON and CHARLES C. HUDSON, Plaintiffs, against JOSEPH LANDA, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To JOSEPH LANDA, defendant. SIR: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and [illegible] eighty-eight dollars and eighteen cents, with interest from the 28th day of February, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated at the City of New-York, this 26th day of September, 1855.

JOHN LIVINGSTON,

s28-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office in Forty-second-street, at the Second-avenue Railroad Office, near the Second avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1855. WILLIAM COLEMAN, Administrator.

au24-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. BRADY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. 7 Ninth st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated, Oct. 16, 1855. WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

o19-law6mF*

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, April 6, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,

ap7-law6mF* Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES S. DICKSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of P. V. B. STANTON, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated June 6, 1855.

je8-law6mF* HELEN S. DICKSON, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK DUNNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN B. FLANAGAN, No. 16 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855. JAMES FLANAGAN, EDWARD BEILEY, Executors.

s28-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of WILLIAM HALSEY, No. 183 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated April 4, 1855.

JOHN HALSEY, WILLIAM HALSEY, Executors.

ap6-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ADALIZA SCHENCK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 24 Greene-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated June 27, 1855.

STEPHEN HASBROUCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. A. SCHEISLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of G. VON BAUR & CO., No. [illegible] Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS BRENNEBERG, GOODWIN LOUNSBY, JOHN S. JENNESS, Executors.

o19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE GOOD PEARSON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 8 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of August, 1855.

ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Battle between the Texas Rangers and Mexicans and Indians.

THE RANGERS VICTORIOUS.

We copy the following extra, issued from the office of the Galveston Civilian:

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana* from Indianola, this morning, we have received from a San Antonio friend the following highly important and exciting intelligence and address from the gallant Captain CALLAHAN. The Rubicon has been crossed, and American blood has again flowed on the soil of Mexico—American troops are again fortified on the west bank of the Rio Grande, menaced by a combination of Indians, Mexicans and renegade negroes, and appeal to their countrymen for reinforcements to aid in completing what they have so nobly begun, a complete chastisement and subjugation of the relentless murderers of our women and children—the entire overthrow of our Seminoles, Lipans, and their renegade Negro and Mexican allies, who have for two years used the national line of the Rio Grande as a shield, a wall of protection, in their bloody forays upon, and retreats from, our frontiers. They must be routed, annihilated, before life and property on the frontier of Texas are safe.

By special advices, we learn that Capt. HENRY E. McCULLOCH and others are raising volunteers to join CALLAHAN. We have neither time nor space to extend our remarks.

Young WILLIE JONES, whose death we observe with heartfelt sorrow, was the son of our esteemed friend, Hon. WILLIAM E. JONES, whose overseer (Mr LAWHON) was recently murdered by these same Indians, who was mainly instrumental in inducing Gov. PEASE to call Captain CALLAHAN into the service, and whose voice of warning has for months been heard through the press of this State.

Mr. EUSTACE BENTON, another of the slain, was the son of Capt. NAT. BENTON, a nephew of Col. THOMAS H. BENTON.

Mr. CLOPTON, another of those who fell, we suppose to have been the gallant WM. A. CLOPTON, of Webberville, one of the Mier prisoners, but are not positive.—[Editors Civilian.

CAPTAIN CALLAHAN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS—THE BATTLE!

EAGLE PASS, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As commander of the expedition which recently departed from your midst, to destroy the encampment of the Lipan Indians, and to exterminate the warriors of that tribe of savages, I deem it my duty to report to you my progress, actions and success.

On the 29th of September, I was joined on the Leona by two companies of volunteers, under Captains WM. R. HENRY, of San Antonio, and NAT. BENTON, of Seguin; and proceeding by regular marches from that place after the Indians, arrived on the 29th of September on the Rio Grande, at the mouth of the Los Moros. Here I found that it was next to impossible to follow the savages further, on account of the high water in the Rio Grande. Waiting here a few days for the high waters to subside, to no purpose, I determined to march down to Eagle Pass, about thirty miles distant, and cross the river if I could, and proceed directly to the camp of the Indians, which was situated about thirty-five miles west of the river, near the city of San Fernando.

Having arrived at the town of Eagle Pass, I received from the Alcade of Piedras Negras, opposite said town, and from the citizens of the Rio Grande generally, the warmest assurances of aid and support, by both men and means, in my efforts to serve our common country, as well as that of our republican neighbors, by the destruction of a band of savage outlaws, which has long infested our frontier, murdering our wives and children and depredating upon our property.

On the 1st inst. I crossed my men—part at this town and part a few miles below, at a sort of ford, where, on account of high water, we had great difficulty in swimming our horses. On the 2d I resumed my march onward to the Indian encampment, at the head of 111 rangers and volunteers. At noon we encamped on a small stream ten miles west of the Rio Grande, where we refreshed ourselves and horses. Up to this time the Mexican authorities and citizens had shown us much kindness, and evinced their good wishes as to the success of the expedition, and even volunteered to enlist under me, but none were received.

After nooning it an hour or two, we marched on towards San Fernando, beyond which were the Indian camps. Having proceeded some ten miles along the highway to the city, over a widely extended prairie, about three in the afternoon, while marching leisurely along, we descried three horsemen approaching us from a mot of timber about a mile to the northward. At first these men were not noticed, we supposing them to be Mexican herdsmen—but on their approaching within two hundred yards of us, we discovered them to be Indian chieftains, ready dressed and painted for battle; and they were evidently striving to decoy us from our position.

Forming my men in a line along the road, I waited for the enemy to begin the battle—for by this time large numbers of them had emerged from the timber, seemingly with the intention of attacking us; they soon spread out in front of us, and to our right and left, to the amount of several hundred horsemen, and commenced to fire upon us. About this time one of our men fired on a chief, about two hundred yards distant, and broke a leg of his horse. Perceiving that the enemy, composed of both Indians and Mexicans, were trying to outflank us, I ordered my men to charge, which was executed in fine style, and thirty of the enemy were slain.

Whilst making our charge, the left flank of the enemy which extended for near a half mile, came in on our rear and opened on us a very severe fire, during which four of our gallant men were killed. The front and right flank on which we charged, after a galling fire, fled before us, leaving us in possession of the position which it was our object and determination to gain. Then we discovered that our enemy numbered some six or seven hundred, as all their footmen were concealed in the timber, and had not advanced in view on the prairie. My men formed in a strong position beneath the bank of a small creek, on which the enemy had been encamped and their whole force coming up against us, we continued the battle for about three hours, when they fled in the direction of San Fernando, leaving, as we heard this evening, some eighty-five killed, and with the loss of one hundred wounded. This we learn from some Mexicans who were engaged in the battle, and from other sources since my report to his Excellency, Hon. E. M. PEASE.

The same Mexicans have also informed me that the actual number of our enemy was 750 men. After the retreat of the enemy, which was about dark, we, supposing that they would come on us again before day with large reinforcements, fell back to the Rio Grande, where we would be safe from any number of men and any quantity of artillery they might bring against us.

Approaching the town of Piedras Negras about sunrise, we took possession of it, and now occupy a position opposite Eagle Pass, on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

The men who were killed of my command are W. H. CLOPTON and AUGUST SMITH, of my company Rangers; WILLIS JONES, of Captain HENRY's company, and H. R. HOLLAND, of Captain BENTON's company of Volunteers. The men wounded are JOHN GREGORY, dangerously, of Captain HENRY's company, Captain NAT. BENTON, slightly, and 1st Lieutenant HENRY B. KING, slightly.

PATTON, slightly, and EUSTACE BENTON, mortally, of my company.

It becomes me to say that Captains HENRY and BENTON demeaned themselves gallantly throughout the conflict, and it gives me much pleasure to remark that to them is attributed in a great degree the success of the action.

Adjutant WILLIAM A. PITTS conducted himself with admirable coolness, and gallantly won for himself a character as a soldier of good nerve. I overlooked the mention of the name of Adjutant PITTS in my report to Gov. PEASE, and am glad to correct the error here.

Of Lieutenants WM. KYLE and WM. TOM, of my company, and Lieuts. RIGGS and HOUSTON TOM, of Capt. HENRY's company, and HENRY B. KING and CHARLEY REED, of Capt. BENTON's company, all I can say is, they acted as men should act during the engagement. My men—rangers and volunteers—conducted themselves with commendable bravery during the entire action, with two exceptions, who ingloriously fled from the battle field and crossed the Rio Grande before they stopped.

I am now occupying the town of Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, and intend to hold the position until reinforced from the settlements. The Mexicans have basely betrayed us by pretending to favor our expedition against the Lipans, and attempting to draw us into a snare at our late battle-ground, which would have succeeded but for the bravery of my men against overwhelming odds.

I informed the prominent men of this place this morning that we did not come here to fight the Mexicans, but to whip and exterminate the Indians, and that we do not desire to fight them, although they have killed and wounded several of our best men. I have told them that they must deliver up to us the Indians, otherwise the Texans will make them responsible for the murder of their wives and children, and the depredations upon their property. It is now clear that they combine with and protect the Indians. I have tried to explain to them the injustice of their course, and have advised them that we will invade their country and burn the last of their towns, if they continued to protect and fraternize with this band of outlaws, whose hands are still reeking in the blood of innocent women and children, who have recently fallen on the soil of Texas, beneath the tomahawks of relentless savages. We molested none of their property until we found them fighting side by side with the Indians, whose demoniac hands are still wet with the blood of Texas women and children. And we have since troubled nothing save what was necessary for our own support and safety. Had we supposed the Mexicans would have united with the Indians against us, we would never have crossed into their country with our number of men—but we are now here, and intend to hold a footing until something is accomplished. The Mexicans must either deliver to us our Indian enemies, or abide the consequences that will hereafter result to them from the perfidy which has already been evinced.

Fellow citizens of Texas, we want you to come to our aid. It is for you, your wives and children, that we have already exposed our lives, and are still determined to fight. It is for you, as our friends, neighbors, and countrymen, that some of us have fallen and others yet bleed. It is for you that we have come here to shed our blood and sell our lives, and we ask you if your brothers shall be slain by Mexican and savage perfidy without any effort on your part for vengeance.

We are well fortified here, with cannon for our protection, and have support at hand sufficient to shield us from destruction till we receive reinforcements. We have brought all our wounded with us, and they are well cared for in the hospital at Eagle Pass. Our dead shall be brought in, and receive decent interment on American soil. We are in hourly expectation of an attack from a thousand Mexicans and Indians, but we can whip them. Again, I call on you for assistance for the sake of your individual protection and that of your common country. The Indians say they are determined to kill as they go, and they cross the Rio Grande for your settlements almost weekly. If they are not exterminated, any hour may ring the death-knell of some of your kindred and friends.

There will be no safety for your frontier settlements hereafter. The Seminoles, Muscaleroes and Lipans, are all determined to scourge Texas with blood and outrage, so long as they remain unchastised. We fought all these tribes yesterday, and, as we learn, the celebrated Seminole Chieftain WILD CAT.

Men of the frontier! come then and help us. Let none come but those who will and can fight. If you come, come quickly; and come well prepared.

J. H. CALLAHAN.

Another Terrible Storm on Lake Michigan.

Wreck of Several Vessels and Loss of Life.

A very heavy gale from the North-East sprung up during Saturday night, and raged with great violence, till Sunday morning. The propeller *Allegheny*, with a large cargo of goods bound for this port, came into our bay, during the height of the gale, and seeing *no light* in the Harbor Pier anchored under the lee of the North Point. Here, she rolled out her smoke-pipe, and though with anchors ahead, commenced dragging. As she was disabled by the loss of her smoke-pipe, she could not use her steam, and continued to drag till she went ashore, a short distance north of the wreck of the *Sebastopol*. The tremendous sea lifted her far up towards the beach, and she lay yesterday within 100 feet of the shore, and her hold full of water and the sea making a clear breach over her. She will go to pieces. A part of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The schooner *Porter*, belonging to Mr. ELDRED, of this city, with 80,000 feet of lumber, capsized off this point, the crew escaping to the shore in a small boat. The schooner *Rover* is high and dry near the Government pier. The propeller *Omer Pasha* and one or two vessels are aground between the piers, but will be got off without damage. The propeller *Niagara* got in, all right, just before the gale commenced.

The *Allegheny* belongs to the American Transportation Company, and is uninsured. The goods, we presume, were fully insured, in this city and in Eastern Companies. The extent of the loss is not yet fully known, but it must necessarily be heavy—say $75,000, upwards.

ASHORE.

The following vessels are ashore at this port:

Schooners *Rover*, near South Pier; *J. F. Porter*, near North Point; *Harvest*, near North Point; *Orleans*, South Government Pier; brig *Julia Dean* reported ashore near Skillagalee.

LAYING OFF.

The schooner *Norway*, schooner *Emma* and bark *Quebec* were laying off at anchor riding out the gale and doing well. The *Norway* had thrown her deck load of lumber and spars overboard.

LOSS OF SCHOONER ORLEANS.

This vessel went ashore south of the Government Pier about 2 P. M. on Sunday. Capt. J. DOUGLASS, CHARLES BRONCK, first mate, and a man whose name we could not learn, were drowned in trying to reach the shore. A boat from one of the vessels lying near, was manned by Capt. E. S. STONE, Capt. MCKITRICK of the *Hope*, OLE THOMPSON, WM. YOUNG of the *Tempest*, and Capt HARVEY of the *Globe*, and the lives of the rest of the crew and those on board, six in number, saved. It was a gallant and daring act, and nobly performed.

One of the men on the *Perseverance* had his leg broken in trying to save the lives of those lost on the *Orleans*. This man is a poor sailor, and depends upon his labor to support himself and family, and he is disabled by this accident, and our citizens should subscribe and make up a sum to provide for Winter. Let it be done at once.

Had the life-boat been on hand as it ought to have been, instead of being locked up at least a mile from the vicinity of any danger, the lives of these men could have been saved; and we would suggest that hereafter it be put where it will be serviceable and under the control of men who can man and use it as intended.

VESSELS IN PORT.

The following vessels came safely into port during Saturday night and Sunday in the midst of the gale:

Schooners *Indus, Lark, Rainbow, Toledo, Perseverance, Wild Rover, Transit, Syracuse.*

Brigs *Arabian, Globe.*

Propellers *Niagara, Bradbury, Edith.*

The propeller *Bradbury* came in contact with schooner *Rainbow*, after getting inside the piers, and carried away her forward upper cabin. During the gale, Saturday night, she was obliged to throw overboard a lot of iron, &c., on her decks, consigned to Sheboygan.

The schooner *Orleans* belonged to Chicago, and was loaded with timber for our harbor improvements, and shingles and shingle bolts for Chicago.

It was a wild night on the Lake, and we fear that we shall hear of other disasters.

NAVAL.

Launch of the U. S. Steamship Wabash.

In noticing the launch of the United States steamship *Wabash* from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, the *Pennsylvanian* gives the following description of the vessel:

"The beauty of the Hull and its apparent strength, was the subject of general remark—extreme length over all, is three hundred and one-and-a-half feet; between perpendiculars, two hundred and sixty-two-and-a-half feet; from knight-head to taffrail, two hundred and eighty-four feet four inches; at the load line, two hundred and seventy-one feet; and the tread of her keel is two hundred and fifty-nine feet long; the extreme breadth of beam is fifty-one feet four inches, and her depth of hold, from the gun deck, is twenty-six feet two and a-half inches; and from the spar-deck, thirty-two feet seven inches. She measures three thousand two hundred tons. Her armament will consist of forty guns, of the following calibre: two ten-inch guns on her spar deck, working on pivots, one on her quarter-deck, and the other forward. She will also carry fourteen eight-inch guns on her spar-deck, and twenty-four nine-inch guns on her gun-deck.

Her machinery is in a forward state, at the Southwark foundry of Messrs. MERRICK & SON. It consists of two engines, with horizontal cylinders, each being seventy-two inches in diameter, each piston having a stroke of three feet, working directly on the shaft of the propeller, so as to effect fifty revolutions of the wheel per minute. The propeller is to be of brass, seventeen feet four inches in diameter, with a pitch of twenty-three feet. It is to be a true screw, with two heads, and will weigh about 20,000 lbs. The engines are designed as auxiliary to the sails, and the propeller is, therefore, to be so arranged that it can be hoisted out of the water, so that the progress of the ship when under sail, will not be impeded by the wheel dragging along through the water. A compartment is therefore provided within the body of the stern to contain the propeller when not required. The boilers are four in number, upon a plan patented by D. B. MARTIN, the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy. They are 11 feet high, 13½ feet wide, and 15 feet long, each having five furnaces, with grates seven feet long. The interior is furnished with horizontal brass tubes, 2 inches in diameter, and 3½ feet long, and there are 1,360 tubes in each boiler, making a grand total of 5,400 tubes. These tubes are manufactured for the purpose, by the American Brass Tube Works of Boston. The boilers are to be placed athwart the vessel, occupying a space of 31 feet wide by 30 long, including sufficient space for the fire-room. This will leave about 10 feet on either side of the coal bunkers. There will be a single smoke stack, 8 feet in diameter, and 60 feet high, made on the telescopic principle, so that the height can be reduced to 30 feet. The keel of the *Wabash* was laid on the 13th of October, 1854, so that her construction has occupied but little over a year."

Later from Tampico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, at New-Orleans, we have been placed in possession of intelligence from Tampico to the 4th inst.

Capt. GAMMON reports that the British brig *Faithful*, of Liverpool, bound from Tampico to Coatzacoalcos in ballast, took fire on the 6th ult., when just outside of the Tampico bar, and was entirely destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost by the catastrophe.

Capt. GAMMON reports that the schooner *Wing of the Wind*, Capt. PEARSALL, from New-York, was outside Tampico bar, bound in, on the 4th inst.

A new paper, entitled the *Tamaulipeco*, has been started in Tampico. In its issue of the 29th, it announces that on the previous day Gen. JUAN B. TRACONIS took possession of the military command of the place. Certainly, it says, no one has ever performed that thorny and delicate duty under more ominous, more critical, more difficult, and more exceptional circumstances than those which presented them to him. Yet, without an established Government to recognize, and which might put an end to such disorder and anarchy as were prevailing, tossed about at venture like a bark without compass or rudder, the situation of affairs, the *Tamaulipeco* says, could not be more sad or more desperate than it was. There being no plan to adopt, the Republic was converted, it says, into a field of strife, and divided into functions or factions; and everybody was assuming command according to his situation and the resources he could count on. To rescue the place from the effects of such a state of affairs as this, every effort of all good citizens would be requisite. It is to be remembered, however, that this was written sometime previously to the intelligence which we have received from the capital *via* Vera Cruz, announcing the election of ALVAREZ to the Presidency, and his appointment of a Ministry.

From the papers of the 19th, we learn that some few citizens had been taking it upon themselves to endeavor to abrogate the Ceballos tariff which had been declared in force under the plan of Ayutla, and otherwise to assume authority not conferred upon them by the citizens. The latter accordingly called upon the City Council to meet and take steps to prevent these proceedings. The Council, however, did not meet and gave the citizens reason to lose all confidence in them. The citizens then held a meeting themselves and proceeded to remove the objectionable members of the existing Council, and appoint others who immediately entered upon their duties.

Many acts of lawlessness are recorded, but none of any such important results as to call for a notice at our hands; and it is to be hoped that by this time matters are looking a little more satisfactory for the citizens of the place.

These eminent poets have now volumes in the press of TICKNOR & FIELDS, which will be given to the public next month. LONGFELLOW's Song of Hiawatha is nearly printed, and will soon appear. The author of Festus has sent over his new book, and that is nearly ready also. It contains three long poems, and their titles are: "The Mystic," "A Spiritual Legend," and "A Fairy Tale." ROBERT BROWNING's new volume of poems he has christened Men and Women, and that is also on the eve of publication.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and economical light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

No. 39 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON's Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON's Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

No. 104 Bowery.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,

WARM, DURABLE AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

WERE IT A BOOK—The thousands sold season after season would astonish the reading public; as it is RAY's stocking knit Undergarments the wonder comes, because of their excellence of material, beauty of styles, superiority of make, and lowness of price.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Merino, Woolen and Electrical Silk Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Virtue is amiable, mild, serene,—
Without, all beauty, and all peace within."

☞ So shall it be with every man who wears one of these soft, warm, elastic stocking-knit undergarments. Sold wholesale and retail at MCLAUGHLIN's Shirt and Furnishing store, No. 233 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers-street. Undergarments of every description, gloves, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In order to become general favorites your goods must not only be the best, but also the cheapest in the market, such are RAY's unrivaled Stocking Knit Merino, Woolen, and Silk Undergarments for ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. RAY's Family Stocking Knit Undergarments Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

Teachers' Association.

The City teachers will hold their monthly meeting for October on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education. A report will be presented by the Library Committee, and an essay read by WM. T. GRAFF, Esq., late Principal of Ward School No. 17. The subject, *Is Teaching a Science?* will also be discussed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY's PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints and biles. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNE's Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

R. J. STAFFORD's OLIVE TAR.—Pain cannot exist where this great electrical remedy is applied.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all druggists, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY's NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. J. R. SCOTT is to appear at this house as "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The drama of "Ireland as it is," and pantomime of "Magic Pills," making up the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fashionable dress and frock coats, $8; blue dress coats, $8; splendid black cloth Shanghai overcoats, $12; ribbed Beaver overcoats, $8; Cassimere pants, $3 upwards, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

READ

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

YOU WILL LIKE IT!

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE's PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, at No. 7 West 31st-st., by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, WILLIAM [illegible], of Alcester, Eng., to HARRIET L. HARBACH, of this City.

In Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. J. O. Reynolds, THEODORE MACE, Esq., to Miss JULIA MOLENOR, all of Harlem.

In this City, at the Clinton Hotel, N. Y., by Rev. E. H. Chapin, LEVI G. KNAPP to Miss ANGELINE E. STURDEVANT, all of Brookfield, Conn.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, JAMES S PLUMMER, of this City, to Miss PHEBE A. SMITH, of Hoboken, N. J.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JESSE S CARMAN to Miss MARY E., daughter of Divine Burtis, Esq., all of the above place.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr. Wood, of the Sands-st. M. E. Church, Mr. ANDREW J. JESSUP to Miss PHEBE ANN GRIFFITH, of Brooklyn.

At Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Almon Gregory, EUGENE MULLIGAN, of New-York, to Miss SOPHIE, third daughter of the late W. W. McCay, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, Justice of Supreme Court.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Marcena Monson, at Astoria, on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock. The steamboat *Ravenswood* will leave Peck-slip at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, ISAAC COLLORD, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons, James, John P., and Benjamin Collord, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 311 Bowery, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25, ANNA MATILDA, only daughter of George and Matilda Fielding, aged 3 years, and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday) 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 134 East 4th st.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, SARAH JANE, wife of Thomas Glazier, in the 26th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 8 Dutch-st., on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, CATHERINE, widow of the late Commodore J. Chauncey, U. S. Navy, aged 79 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John S Chauncey and Rev P. S Chauncey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Mark's Church.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, SAMUEL O. MAVERICK, aged 14 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 166 Carmine st., this day (Friday), at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, STEPHEN C. CUMMING, son of Joseph and Susannah M. Dunn, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Thomas Cumming, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from 127 Waverley-place.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, CALEB O. TERRILL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 9½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 294 West 20th st.

At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 25, HARRIET PER[illegible]

[illegible], daughter of Rev. William and Anna H. Abeel, aged 2 years and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 132 Union-st., Newark, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 28 inst.

At Winsted, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, HARRIETTE A., wife of J. T. Rockwell, and daughter of Elias C. Barr, aged 25 years.

OBITUARY.

Died suddenly, on the 19th of August, of nervous apoplexy, FREDERIC J. KAUFFMAN, Esq., still in the prime of life. Deceased had resided in this country for upwards of twenty years where, by steady application to business, he amassed a large fortune, and [illegible] endeared to a circle of cherished friends, by his amiable disposition and sterling integrity.

British Packet, Buenos Ayres, S. A.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 25.

$1,000 North Carolina 6s [illegible]	[illegible]	50 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Bds. of '75 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
6,000 H. R. 2d mtg. bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
6,000 Ill Cen R. R. bds.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] C. & R I. R. R. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
25 Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
100 Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Nic. Transit Co	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] Chi. & Rock Island R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Panama Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] Illinois Central R.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
1150 Cumberland Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Hudson River R. R.	[illegible]
100 Michigan Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Chic. R. R.	[illegible]
700 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	70	[illegible] do	[illegible]
[illegible] do	[illegible]	10 do	111½
60 Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] do	112

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Cayuga & Susq. R. R. 1st mort., int. added	80
18,000 Clev. & To. R. R. Incomes, int added	84½
1,000 Clev. & To. R. R. Sinking Fund, int. added	77½
2,000 Gal. & Chi. Union R. R., 2d mort., int. added	89½
3,000 Terre Haute & Alt. R. R. 2d mort., int. added	79½
10,000 Little Miami R. R. 1st mort., int add.	80@81
10,000 Mich. South. Ind. Branch R. 7s int. add.	79½@80½
1,393 Atlas Mutual Ins. Scrip. 1854	21½
25 shares Morris and Essex R. R., in. stock	95
20 shares New-York and Havre Steamship Co.	71½
16 shares New York and Erie Railroad	48½
30 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.	89½
40 shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	90
75 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.	126½
75 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.	70½
60 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible]
40 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	90
20 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	88½
40 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.	96½
22 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	90
500 shares Union Gold Mining Co.	73
1000 shares Gold Hill Mining Co.	1½
50 shares Marble and Stone Carving Co.	23

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, (Friday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ohio 6s, '86	106	100 Cumber. Coal Co.	[illegible]
5,000 Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
3,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
3,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	400 do	[illegible]
3,000 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
5,000 do	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
1,000 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
3,000 do	[illegible]	300 do	[illegible]
[illegible] American Exch. Bk.	110	5 Chicago & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Canton Company	[illegible]	5 do	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	110½
25 M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	[illegible]	100 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
100 Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
50 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
250 do	[illegible]	100 do	[illegible]
150 do	[illegible]	250 do	[illegible]
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]	50 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
100 do	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
200 do	[illegible]	200 do	[illegible]
50 Hudson Riv. Railroad	[illegible]		

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—P. M.

The adverse turn in prices on the Stock Exchange, which took place at the close of last week, resulted to-day in a complete panic, the like of which, in intensity, has not been seen in Wall-street since August 1854, and the accountable character of which excited the surprise of nearly all parties. Yet there was no party disposed, however able in means or credit, to arrest it. An evening paper ascribes it mainly to the break down in what has been known for five or six weeks past as the Erie movement. There is no doubt that this leading stock among the speculators has very considerable influence on the whole Board list; yet there would seem to be as little reason, perhaps less, for the rapid decline in the shares of Erie as in anything else. The Bulls in Erie, as the buyers for a rise are technically known, have met their contracts, thus far; they are esteemed strong men, and have carried a vast amount of Stock through a much worse Money market, early in the month, than is now felt, or likely, to all present appearances, to be felt for some time to come. The cutting down of the margins on Stocks hypothecated in the Street, has, no doubt, to some extent, influenced Money lenders and Commission Brokers, who stand between the lender and borrower, to call in their loans, and thus forced on the market large blocks of the speculative securities, at the worst possible time for making sales. The decline to-day is so general, that we can best give a report of the fluctuations by the following

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT.

	Highest in October.	Closing Yesterday.	Lowest To-day.
Erie	56	51	49
Illinois C. Bonds	81½	77	74½
New-York Central	96	90	89
Hudson	42	34	33
Michigan Central	100	96	94
Michigan Southern	101½	95	91
Toledo	83	72	69
Galena	124½	113	110½
Reading	95½	91	90½
Cleve. and Pittsburg	69	63	70

The market closed with sales at the Second Board at the lowest prices of the day. The panic was still "on," though it is possible that a night's sensible reflection may produce a calmer tone in the market to-morrow. There was very little business done in State Stocks or Railroad Bonds. The most active of the latter, Illinois Centrals, were knocked down 2½ ₩ cent. from the low rate of yesterday on the sale of $40,000. It has not been unfrequent of late to see $150,000 of the same stock change hands without the variation of ¼@½ ₩ cent. either way.

The Money Market was undisturbed by other causes than the shifting of some of the brokers' loans. The offerings at the large Banks of mercantile paper were moderate, and the Bill Brokers say that the paper negotiating outside is not equal in amount or variety of selection to the usual business in this way in past seasons of activity in the importing, produce and shipping lines. The rates are 8@10 ₩ cent. for prime names; 10@12 for fair signatures.

The Foreign mails by the *Africa* have not yet come to hand. The few private telegraphic dispatches, received to-day from Halifax, make no mention of financial trouble in France, although advising a further rise in Grain and Flour at Havre. The news is generally esteemed as removing all present probability of extreme measures either in England or France to sustain their respective Banks. The Cotton accounts have depressed this market, as they will no doubt depress prices at the South, but the crop will be a large one, and after the first effect of the sudden change in the value of money, we may reasonably look for steadiness at Liverpool and Manchester at fairly remunerating if not at higher, prices. The results to the country of the aggregate export value of the crop, as compared with last season, it would be as difficult, certainly, at this stage of the movement, to place against it, quantity and probable prices, both being considered. While, as touching Grain, Flour and Provisions, there can be no reasonable question of the export nearly doubling that of last season. Another point, equally, if not more important, because of readier demonstration, is made in the Export Trade of the country—the fact derived from the Summary of Domestic Exports for 1855 just published in the DAILY TIMES, from the registered figures in the proper Department at Washington, that while all the great Staples, with the single exception of Tobacco fell off $35,072,-659, the exports of other commodities, including Tobacco and throwing American Gold out of the account, ran up $12,667,390. The first was mainly the result of the failure of the Grain crop; the last, on the other hand, the certain index to the *annually increasing variety of our Export Trade*. We mention these things, and have added further official demonstration below, not for the mere local or temporary object of staying a wild panic in Wall-street—for that must run its brief course come what may—but as bearing on the great material interests of the country, and for the consideration of every merchant and money lender who is disposed calmly to measure their confidence by the general balance-sheet of existing facts and well-founded prospects. We are quite sure that we have not been slow to point out the quicksands of over-importation and an unsafe Specie basis of banking at this commercial centre, but we should esteem our daily reports worse than bearish, if failing to state the practical results of increasing exportation or the reasonable prospect derived from overflowing granaries and a vast Cotton crop.

The Official Domestic Export Summary for the fiscal year 1855, which we were enabled to present, exclusively in the DAILY TIMES, yesterday, cannot be otherwise considered than as highly favorable to the trade balances and exchanges of the year with foreign countries. The grand total falls only $5,477,979 short of the previous year, while the contraction in Foreign Imports actually consumed, is not less, we believe, than $59,036,553. It is possible that the official summary may vary the figures slightly, though the approximate estimate is based upon the actual Custom-House returns for the port of New-York, where two-thirds the Imports of the country have heretofore been entered. We recapitulate the figures:

DOMESTIC EXPORTS 1854 AND 1855—OFFICIAL.

	1854.	1855.
Produce United States	$215,157,504	$192,751,135
American Gold	38,029,[illegible]	53,957,418
Total	$253,186,[illegible]	$246,708,553
Decrease in 1855		5,477,979

FOREIGN IMPORTS ACTUALLY CONSUMED IN 1854.

Gross Import of the Year		$304,562,381
Foreign goods reëxported	$21,691,922	
Foreign bullion reëxported	3,158,273—	24,850,194
Leaving to actual consumption		$279,712,187

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE OF IMPORTS CONSUMED 1855.

Gross Import of previous year as above		$304,562,381
Actual decrease, New-York	$35,308,000	
Estimated for other ports	19,154,000—	54,462,000
Gross Imports of 1855		$250,100,381
Reëxported in Goods, last year	$21,691,922	
Increase at New-York, actual	3 652,000	
Increase at other ports, estim'd	1,831,000	
	$27,184,922	
In Bullion—official	2,289,925—	29,474,847
Total Imports consumed 1855		$220,675,634
Decrease as compared with 1854		59,036,553

We are enabled, this morning, to present the following complete and interesting table of the destination of the Domestic Exports of the United States for the fiscal year 1855. The table also embraces the amount of Produce and American Gold sent forward in American vessels, and the amount in Foreign vessels, from which, perhaps, some estimate may be formed of the tonnage profits of our Foreign trade:

Value of Exports in American Vessels	$162,[illegible]
In Foreign vessels	63,[illegible]
Total Export Produce and American Gold	$246,708,553

The Allied States of Western Europe in the present War received—including the exports to their Colonies—the following proportion of the foregoing grand total:

	American Produce.	American Gold.	Total.
Great Britain	$112,651,367	$46,529,738	$159,181,095
France	28,660,228	3,589,997	32,250,225
Total	$141,311,595	$50,119,735	$191,431,320
All other States	51,439,540	3,837,683	55,277,223
Grand Total	$192,751,135	$53,957,418	$246,708,553

The whole Export Trade with Russia and her dependencies, it will be noted, amounted to *less than one hundred thousand dollars*—say $83,085.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	In Amer'n vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	To each country.	To the dominions of each power.
Russia on the Baltic and North Seas	[illegible]		[illegible]	$83,085
Russia in America	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Prussia		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sweden and Norway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,017,879
Swedish W. Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Denmark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	814,107
Danish West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,119,738
Other German ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,059
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Dutch West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Dutch East Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Scotland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Ireland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gibraltar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Malta	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Other British North Am. Possessions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	159,181,095
British West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
British Honduras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
British Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Brit. Poss. in Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
British Australia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
British East Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
France on the Atl'c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
France on the Mediterranean	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32,250,225
French North American Possessions	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
French West Indies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
French Guiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Spain on the Atl'tic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Spain on the Medi'n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Canary Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philippine Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Portugal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Madeira	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape de Verd Islands	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Azores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sardinia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Papal States	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two Sicilies	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Austrian Possessions in Italy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Turkey in Europe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey in Asia	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Other ports in Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hayti	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Domingo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Granada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezuela	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uruguay, or Cisplatine Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres, or Argentine Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ecuador	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sandwich Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other ports in Asia	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Whale Fisheries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	246,708,553

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $137,-426; paid out $119,816, and held at the close a balance of $7,156,959. The steamship *Cahawba* for New-Orleans, took out to-day $200,000 in Gold, and about $110,000 went to the West and South, in addition. The balances are still against Philadelphia and Baltimore, and there is a considerable daily income of Gold through the express companies. The steamship *Union*, which cleared for Havre on Saturday with $711,000 in Gold, returned to port this morning in distress, having broken part of her machinery.

Georgia Shin-plasters Driven Out.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 22.

From every quarter we hear of the good effect of the effort in progress to rid the country of the worthless wild-cat trash with which it has been flooded, and to replace it with *money*. In the whole of Wisconsin, owing to the independent course of the banks and people of that State, the Georgia rags have been expelled, and in their place the public there have gold and silver, and the notes of their own secured banks. In this State the stuff is being shuffled off in every possible way, and a general preparation is being made for *standing from under*. We can hear of no locality where there is not a complete change going on in the currency—*money* is getting into circulation in place of *rags*, all owing to the efforts of the parties who have undertaken the [illegible] and who are [illegible] the [illegible] of the community. [illegible] to state, will not cease by the [illegible] "refuse to pay" of the Atlanta and Interior [illegible] going home for redemption. Under the [illegible] TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS a day of these [illegible] Chicago for redemption at the counters [illegible] for the last twelve days, and that amount [illegible] every day until the banks stop payment, [illegible] the stuff cannot be found here to be sent home. [illegible] stationed at Atlanta, who receives the bills by [illegible] draws the coin, and returns it to New-York. [illegible] that the good work will cease, will [illegible] founded; "the work goes bravely on," and will [illegible] to the end. It will go on not only as a matter of [illegible], but as a matter of *profit*. The parties [illegible] are not only doing a service to the [illegible] but are making money for themselves. The [illegible] is coming. [illegible] refuse all Georgia shin-plasters, and you will [illegible] it.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 25.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the second week in October, in the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	42,[illegible]	42,941	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	100,[illegible]	499,409	570,[illegible]	[illegible]
	Inc. 57,857	Inc. 457,168	Dec. 97,704	Inc. 155,[illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of October, inclusive, during the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	831,061	[illegible]	6,178,[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	880,267	2,710,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dec. 31,374	Dec. 63,074	Inc [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of October, inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	2,158,509	6,004,739	[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	880,267	2,710,736	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Dec. 1,268,815	Dec. 3,294,003	Inc. [illegible]	Dec. [illegible]

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water, this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year, shows a decrease of 64,646 barrels of Flour.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water, from the commencement of navigation to the 22d of October, inclusive, during the years 1853, 178 days, 1854, 165 days, and 1855, 162 days:

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Canal Open	April 20.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls.	2,158,509	831,061	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	6,004,739	2,768,810	2,710,736
Corn, bush.	2,581,117	6,178,000	[illegible]
Barley, bush	1,580,123	1,100,506	[illegible]
Rye, bush.	82,713	116,589	[illegible]
Other Grains, bush.	2,604,108	4,114,027	[illegible]
Beef, bbls.	27,773	11,210	10,126
Pork, bbls.	103,780	128,875	79,117
Ashes, bbls.	28,908	17,740	11,[illegible]
Butter, lbs.	2,948,761	717,710	[illegible]
Lard, lbs.	10,073,084	17,150,178	[illegible]
Cheese, lbs.	4,861,019	2,194,080	[illegible]
Wool, lbs.	5,846,997	2,719,348	2,930,211
Bacon, lbs.	14,991,[illegible]	17,700,[illegible]	[illegible]

Canal Tolls.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Oct. 25.

The amount received for tolls on all the New-York State Canals during the third week in October is ... $128,[illegible]

Same period in 1854 ... [illegible]

Increase in 1855 ... [illegible]

The aggregate amount received for tolls from the commencement of Navigation to the 22d of October, inclusive, is ... $2,[illegible]

Same period in 1854 ... 2,361,[illegible]

Decrease in 1855 ... [illegible]

Texas Western Road.

From the Bastrop Express.

The Texas Western Railroad Company are at work in earnest. We perceive, by the Clarksville papers, that the contractors, JAS. H. & J. B. BROWN, shipped by the *Queen of the West*, for Gaine's Landing, Arkansas, on the 17th inst., a large amount of provisions and working implements, besides horses, mules and laborers, to commence the work, according to contract, by the 1st November.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 25.

At our Cattle Market to-day 2,000 head of BEEF CATTLE were offered, of which 150 were driven Eastward, and 200 remained unsold. The balance brought prices averaging $6 50@$7 75, net. Hogs are in brisk demand, at $6 75@[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR active and firm. Sales 1,400 bbls., at unchanged prices. WHEAT—Sales 3,000 bushels Red Ohio Wheat at $1 85, and 2,000 bushels Canadian, to arrive, on private terms. BARLEY—Sales [illegible] bushels at $1 26 for two-rowed, and $1 32 for four-rowed. CORN—Sales 3,000 bushels damaged, from store, at [illegible] OATS—45c. for State. RECEIPTS BY CANAL TO-DAY—3,800 bbls. Flour; 400 bbls Beef; 16,400 bushels Corn; 23,625 bushels Barley; 4,150 bushels Wheat; 10,[illegible] bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 25.

FLOUR very firm—some holders unwilling to sell at yesterday's rates. WHEAT very active and 3c. a 5c. better. CORN unchanged. PROVISIONS, nothing doing.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, A. V. 71; $1,000 City 6s, 93; 50 Reading Railroad 46, [illegible] [illegible]; 10 do. 44½; 10 do. 44½; 160 do. 44; 20 N. Penn. R. R. 24½; 5 do. 24½; 10 Penn. R. R. 43; 150 Little Schuyl. R. R. 15; 21 Girard Bank 12½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Bonds, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Wyoming Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Jamestown*, from Old Point, Richmond and Petersburg—E. Loth, J. L. [illegible], Thomas Carroll, [illegible], Farrell, J. E. Vail, and lady, W. W. Watkins and lady, Thomas Patterson, Mrs. Abell and child, J. R. [illegible], Mrs. Spahr, Mrs. Thompson and daughter, R. A. Clarke, P. Keen, J. Walsh, M. Raley—and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 6 32 | Sun sets ... 5 07 | Moon rises ... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 5 40 | Gov. Island ... 6 32 | Hell Gate ... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

Cleared.

Ship Troy, Hall, London, Robert & Williams.

Brigs Augusta, Stone, Savannah, [illegible]; Rover, (Br.,) Elkes, Halifax, J. S. Darbey; [illegible], Tenny, Aux Cayes, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schooners Three Brothers, Eldrep, Suffolk, G. Price; Alvira, Brown, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; [illegible], Lowell, Boston, S. W. Lewis; S. J. Waring, [illegible], McCready, Mott & Co.; [illegible], Aspinwall, Geo. Olney.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parish, Richmond and Petersburg, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ship Cannon, (of Savannah,) McLean, Havana 22 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Gilpatrick [illegible] inst., Isaac [illegible], of Bath, a passenger, died.

Ship Annan, (new,) Hoogan, Bucksport 8 ds., in ballast to E. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Montezuma, (of New-Haven,) Link, [illegible] inst., with iron to Smith Tuttle.

Bark Wm. Chess, (of Georgetown, S. C.) ——, Washington, D. C., with flour, &c., to master.

Brig Martha, (Br., of Liverpool,) McAlly, Carthagena [illegible] ds., with hides, &c., to P. B. Spedden.

Brig Henry, (of Waldoboro',) Gilchrist, Darien 16 ds., with lumber to Snow & Burgess. Has experienced heavy N. E. winds on the passage.

Brig Townsend Jones, Lord, Carthagena [illegible] ds., with fruit, &c., to Hitchcock & Co.

Brig Clarence, (Br.,) Stubbs, Turks Island [illegible] inst., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne. [illegible]

Brig Daniel Webster, (of Islesboro, Me.,) Williams, [illegible] Bay 12 and Gibraltar 12d, salt to E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Stagbound, Masters, Green Turtle Key, Bahamas, 12th inst., with sugar and old iron to C. Acravey.

Schr. Clara Jane, (of Brookville,) Johnson, Porto Cabello [illegible] inst., with coffee, hides, &c., to [illegible]

Schr. C. Edwards, Clark, New Brunswick, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Alexandria 4 ds., with flour to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Charles F. Strong, Lincoln, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal to Mailler & Lord.

Schr. F. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston, with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Jane, Perry, Wareham.

Schr. Pangasset, Bourne, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Howes, Dennis.

Schr. Penina, Ingram, Albany for Providence.

Schr. Mary Bemsey, ——, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. American Belle, Brown, Boston.

Schr. American, Read, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maryland, Weeks, Alexandria.

Schr. Blackbird, Weaver, Alexandria.

Schr. Ino. Crammer, Alexandria.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Cahawba, Shufeldt, for Havana and New-Orleans; Prometheus, ——.

Below.

Ship New-York, Edwards, Havana Oct. 11, with sugar. Also, one bark and two brigs.

Memoranda.

The steamship Union, Adams, hence for Havre [illegible] inst., returned, having, on Monday last in lat. 41, lon. [illegible], broke the water-wheel shaft, and in consequence was obliged to return for repairs. The weather was fair and pleasant at the time, and the accident was entirely unexpected—all well.

The U. S. steamship San Jacinto, Commodore James Armstrong, sailed to-day for the East Indies.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 19, 46 miles S. by E. of Cape Hatteras, ship John Jay, of Brunswick, from Liverpool for Charleston.

Foreign Ports.

At Carthagena, Sept. 27, schr. Pedee, Carr, ugg., and to sail as soon as preferred for St. Jago de Cuba.

At Demerara, Oct. 4, ship Tropic Bird, for Philadelphia 5th inst.; bark Princeton, Barker, hence, arr. 3d inst.

At Porto Cabello, Oct. 8, schr. Clara Bergess, for New-York 12th inst. At Baginaw brig St. Marys, for New-York 5th inst.